

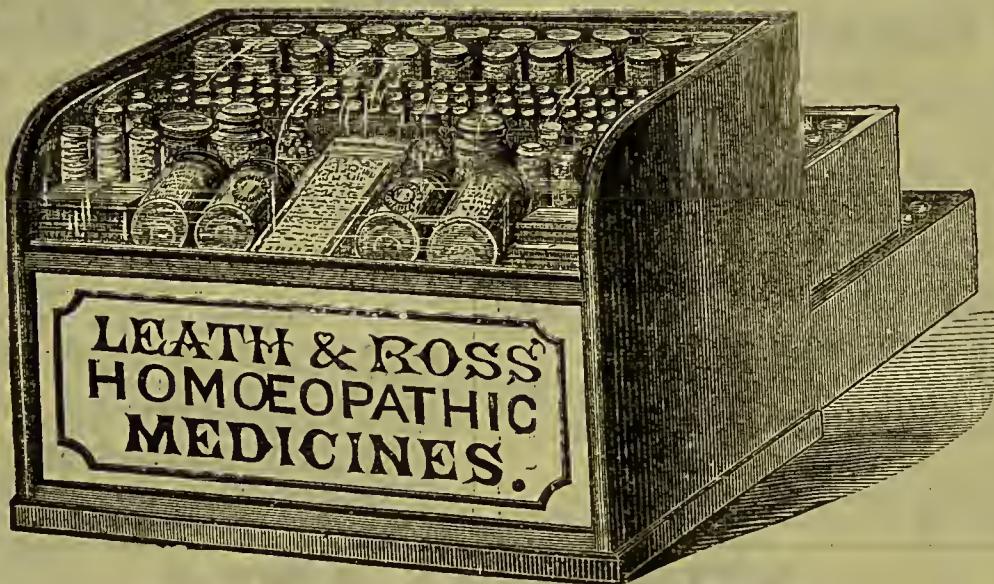
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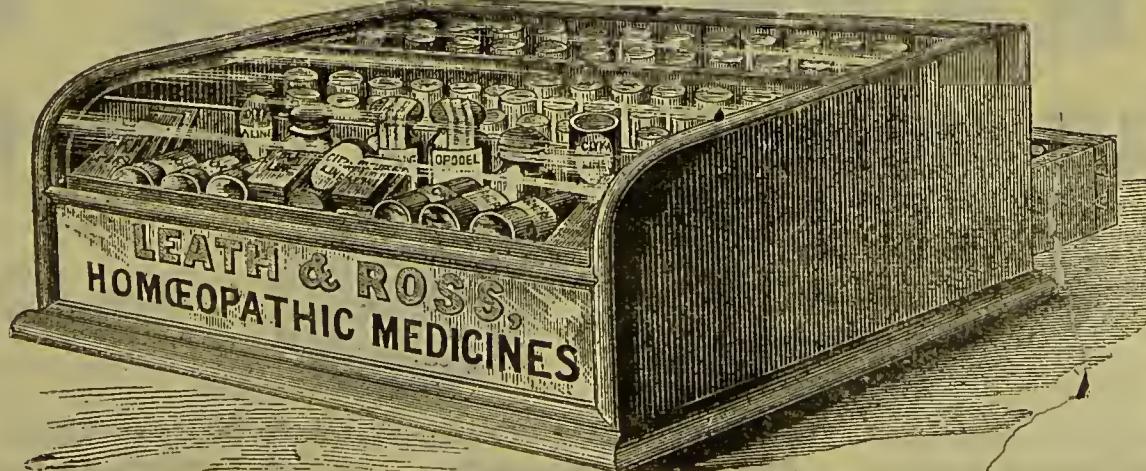
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FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

#### CONTENTS OF NO. 2, VOL IV.

**Editorial Notes**:—"Intercolonial Reciprocity"; "The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales"; "Colonial Degrees in England"; "Homeopathic Medicines"; "Join your Society."

#### COLONIAL REPORTS.

*New South Wales*.—Pharmaceutical Society (Official Report of Monthly Council Meeting); Examination Papers of the Pharmaceutical Society; Local and Trade News.

*New Zealand*.—Pharmacy Board (Report of Ordinary Meeting); The Midland Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand (Official Report of Monthly Meeting); Decisions of Customs Department; General and Trade News.

*Queensland*.—Pharmacy Board (Official Report of Monthly Meeting); Pharmaceutical Society (Official Report of Council Meeting); Trade News and Local Intelligence.

*Tasmania*.—Report of Meeting of Hobart Chemists' Association; General and Trade News from Hobart, Launceston, &c. &c.

*South Australia*.—Pharmaceutical Society (Official Reports of Council and Annual Meetings); Trade Notes and Miscellaneous Items.

*Victoria*.—Pharmacy Board (Reports of Meetings held November and December, 1888); Examination Papers for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne; The Pharmaceutical Society (Reports of Meetings); Intercolonial Medical Congress of Australasia (Report of Second Session, when various Papers were read, and an Address on Pharmacology was delivered by Baron F. Von Melle, K.O.M.G., a full Abstract of which is given); Trade Notes and General News.

Dispensing Notes; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; The Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition (Jury Awards).

Student's Corner (Analysis of the 26th Competition).

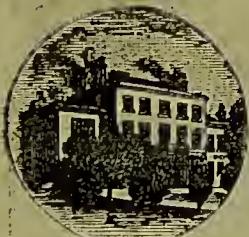
**Correspondence**.—Intercolonial Reciprocity; Interchange of Certificates and Diplomas; The Examination of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin; Reciprocity of Pharmaceutical Diplomas; Prices in Queensland; Duboisia Myoporoides; Action of Pyridine; The Victorian Examinations; Inquiries.

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**WANTED**, immediately, a genuine unopposed Country Business; good house and garden; net profit about £200; South or West preferred; trial allowed. State full particulars to "Statim," 19 Station Road, South Norwood.

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**W**ANTED, Dispenser, qualified about 25; state experience; good salary to first-class man. Scotts Drug Dept. (Limited), Edinburgh.

**A** N Improver or Junior Assistant (indoors). Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and when disengaged, to J. Williams, Victoria Road, Aldershot.

**A** SSISTANT Wanted; smart and obliging Counterman. State references, age, height, and enclose photo to Harston's Drug Stores, High Bridge, Lincoln.

**W**ANTED, a fully-qualified man to manage a smart cash business, in a manufacturing town. State age, salary required, &c. (outdoors), to Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

**H** ASTINGS.—A Gentlemanly Assistant; about 23 years; accustomed to good-class trade; good Dispenser. Apply, with carte and usual particulars, Jameson & Curtis, Hastings.

**S**URGICAL APPLIANCES, Druggists' Sindries, &c.—Wanted, a superior young man as Salesman. Apply by letter (in confidence) to W. H. Bailey & Son, 38 Oxford Street, W.

**E**ARLY in April, a Junior; only one kept; must be quick and thoroughly reliable; salary £25; send age, height, and reference; enclose carte. C. F. Smart, Chemist, Littlehampton.

**W**ANTED, Young Man to look after tablet machines; one accustomed to the work preferred. Apply, by letter, to H. care of Housekeeper, Millmay Chambers, 82 Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

**A** SSISTANT, about 23; indoors; must be well up in Dispensing and Counter; one who has lived in a brisk cash business preferred. Apply, stating experience, salary, &c., to J. H. Lewis, 22 & 24 Great Portland Street, W.

**W**ANTED, first week in May, a steady and trustworthy Assistant, about 22 years of age, for good-class Retail and Dispensing; good references indispensable; state salary required. Mirson & Son, Stafford.

**T**o Travellers on Commission.—Good men are wanted to introduce to Druggists and Medical men a "Speciality" freely taken up and which will be extensively used. Apply, A.B.C., 89 Stirling Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

**W**ANTED, a qualified Assistant as Manager for a country branch; a married man preferred; must have good references. Apply, with full particulars of experience, stating age, salary, &c., to W. Crump, Sheep Street, Skipton.

**A** N ASSISTANT, not under 23 years of age, well qualified, with good experience in dispensing; state age, height, and salary required; indoors; with references, &c.; inclose photo, if convenient. Barratt & Dix, 81 High Street, Coalport.

**P**ILL COATER.—A good salary given to one well up in pearl coating; a knowledge of the making of compressed medicines would be an advantage. Apply, stating experience, age, references, and salary, outdoors, and enclose carte, Waud, Chemist, Leicester.

**W**ANTED, an Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing, not under 22 years of age; indoors. Apply, with full particulars, age, salary required, and reference (one who has passed Minor preferred), F. J. Tranter, Chemist, Bridge Street, New Swindon.

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**W**ANTED, an active, competent Assistant, thoroughly understanding Telegraphy (single needle), and postal counter work; to a suitable man a comfortable home in a pleasant part of Hertfordshire offers itself, with short hours and without Sunday work. Postmaster, Buntingford.

**W**ANTED, an Assistant, aged about 20, in a good-class country business, ample time could be allowed for study; no Sunday work; comfortable home. Apply, stating age, height, references, and salary required (enclosing carte de visite if convenient) to Feaver, Hawkburst, Kent.

**A** COMPETENT, trustworthy Assistant, indoors; only one employed; a neat and accurate dispenser, and of good address. Apply by letter, only, in first instance, stating age, experience, references, qualification, if any, and salary required, to C. W. Reed, 190 High Street, Lewisham, London, S.E.

**J**UNIOR AS INSTANT. abstainer; aged about 21; for Light Retail and Dispensing business, South Coast; Nonconformist preferred; comfortable home in quiet Christian family; hours early; time for study; state height, references, and salary. "Chemist," W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street.

**C**OMPETENT Traveller Wanted, shortly, by A. & J. Warren, Wholesale Druggists, Redcliff Street, Bristol; a knowledge of the trade indispensable. Apply by letter, stating age, qualifications, previous experience, and references. Personal applications not entertained unless made by the firm's appointment.

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**C**HEMIST'S Manager wanted immediately for the Isle of Man; married and abstainer preferred; to reside on premises; must be a good counterman and have fair experience, and must be prepared to give first-class references. Send full particulars, number of family, if any, also photo, to "Cornus," care of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

**A** SSISTANT (indoors), for good country business in Hampshire, Stationery and Post Office attached; one required with Minor qualifications, willing to assist in all branches of the business, and extract teeth; good references required. Apply (with photo), stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to "Senrab," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**A** DEMONSTRATOR at a Pharmaceutical School; must be well up in the Minor and Major subjects. He will be required to take a Class, demonstrate in the Laboratory, and assist in Analytical work; preference given to one well qualified and willing to become financially interested in the concern. State salary, training, and previous experience, to F. Nell, care of Burgoyne & Co., 16 Coleman Street.

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**J**UNIOR; aged 20; 5 years' experience; disengaged. D. D., 26 Trinity Street, S.E.

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**B**RANCH Manager; aged 23; London and country experience. Bolton, 90 Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

**M**ANAGER; temporary; moderate terms; qualified; long experience. X., 39 Powes Square, Bayswater.

**J**UNIOR; South or Midlands; aged 19; 5 feet 8 inches; 3 years' experience. B., Springfield Vill., Stonehouse, Gloucester.

**T**EMPORARY or otherwise; first-class references; good prescriber; unqualified; aged 29. Swallow, 4 Vernon Road, Sutton, Surrey.

**T**O Conduct Surgeon's retail. G. Walker, 6 Dale Road, N.W.

**J**UNIOR; 19; Preliminary; 3 years' experience; height 5 ft. 7½ in. A. W. Toohey, Nurketh.

**P**ART-TIME: excellent references. "Statim," 24 Ravensdon Street, Kennington Park Road.

**M**ANAGER, or Branch; registered; 24 years' experience. Jackson, East Street, Loftus, Yorks.

**A**S Assistant or Manager of branch; aged 23; disengaged. H. Brooke, 28 High Street, Doncaster.

**A**SSISTANT; aged 23; good Dispenser; disengaged. A. E. Fuller, 58 Regent Street, Cambridge.

**A**S Assistant; Registered; experience varied; terms moderate; outdoors. W.P., 118 Oxford Street, Preston.

**A**S Branch Manager; 20 years' experience; most excellent testimonials. Wilkins, Seckford Street, Woodbridge.

**A**S Assistant, thoroughly acquainted with Mechanical Dentistry. Z., 1 Charles Street, Portland Town, N.W.

**A**S MANAGER for Branch; 8 years with present employer; aged 30. Address 50 Langsett Road, Hillsbro, Sheffield.

**L**OCUM-TENENS; long experience; moderate terms; qualified; disengaged. "Statim," 13 Elgia Crescent, W.

**A**S Jun'or; aged 21; 5 years' experience; height 5 ft. 10 in.; disengaged. "Nepenthe," 14 High Street, Spennymoor.

**M**ANAGING Assistant; qualified; aged 28; extract; good experience. J. Burke, 15 Norfolk Street, Hyde, Cheshire.

**C**OMPETENT Assistant; outdoors; 21; 6 years' experience; good reference. "Alpha," care of Post Office, Horsforth, Yorkshire.

**I**N WHOLESALE; aged 28 years; 4 years' experience in leading Wholesale, and 6 years' Retail. Powell, 11 Heathlands, Manor Park.

**B**RANCH Manager; aged 35; married; 18 years' varied experience; excellent references; disengaged Easter. H., 130 High Road, Kilburn.

**C**ERTAIN days, or few hours daily: Dispenser or Counter; excellent references. W. W., 1 Garfield Villas, Woronzow Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

**A**CHEMIST wishes to recommend a Young Man as Improver; aged 18; about 2 years' experience. "Chemist," 20 Upperhead Row, Leeds.

**E**VENING employment wanted, Retail or Dispensing; Wholesale, engages day time. Q., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**L**OCUM-TENENS: experienced; abstainer; good references; duty conscientiously discharged. "Veritas," Mr. Titmas, Chemist, Rosamond Street West, Manchester.

**W**HOLESALE Chemists, or Sundries; wanted, by a Young Man of 3½ years' experience in retail; good references. H. J. Dixon, 107 Forest Lane, Forest Gate, E.

**J**UNIOR or Improver in a good-class Dispensing business; salary no object; comfortable home; time for study; abstainer. Davies, Mr. Green, Chemist, Christchurch.

**T**EMPORARY; day or week; well up in Prescribing, Dispensing, Retail, and Deat stry; reliable; disengaged; terms moderate. "Statim," 34 High Street, Putney, S.W.

**P**ARIS.—Englishman (26), qualified, six months in good Paris pharmae, seeks another engagement. Please address No. 34, Hotel de Loadres, Rue St. Hyacinthe, Paris.

**T**OWN TRAVELLER, disengaged April 1, desires re engagement with a Drug or Sundries house. Address, "Drugs," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**J**UNIOR; good experience; abstainer; 19½; salary second object; study time particularly wanted. "Pharmacy," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**A**SSISTANT, Branch Manager, or Locum-tenens; 9 years' varied experience in all classes of trade; aged 24; highest references. "Chemist," 12 Victoria Terrace, Lake Road, Portmouth.

**B**RANCH Manager or Assistant (26); 10 years' experience; knowledge of Postal and Telegraph duties; abstainer; unexceptional references. F. C. Worrall, Wath-on-Dearne, Rotherham.

**M**ANAGER or Assistant; married; tall; aged 25; 9 years' experience; good dispenser; prescriber and tooth extractor; excellent references. Ethington Place, Fore Street, Heavitree, Exeter.

**G**ENTLEMAN reading for Minor will be pleased to arrange for Dispensing, between seven and nine in evening. Address, "Minor," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**M**ANAGER or Assistant, with a view to purchase: or as Manager to a branch; town and country experience; aged 29. "Senna," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**M**ANAGER or Senior (outdoors); qualified; knowledge best markets; experienced all round; extractor, prescriber, salesman, laboratory; tact in management of staff, &c.; disengaged at a month. Address, "Worker," care of Verity, Alpha Terrace, Denton, Lancs. Midland preferred.

**A** GERMAN DRUGGIST, speaking French fluently, and experienced in German and French dispensing, the Drug trade, correspondence, &c., requires a situation in England in July; aged 22½; excellent references. Address, G. Kurze, Elève en pharmacie, Audincourt (Doubs), France.

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**A**PPRENTICE wanted, by Price & Wardle, Dispensing Chemists, 290 Brixton Road, S.W.; one who has passed his Preliminary preferred; moderate premium required.

**W**ANTED, a well-educated Youth as Apprentice; good-class country Retail and Dispensing; premium moderate. Apply, stating age, &c., Chalmers & Sons, Chemists, Newport, Shropshire.

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**W**ANTED, in about three weeks, an Assistant; must be accustomed to a mixed country trade; easy hours (indoors); state full particulars, references, salary, age, height, &c., with photo (to be returned). Apply to T. Judson & Son, Chemists, 18 Market Place, Ripon, Yorks.

**T**O MANUFACTURERS and Others.—A Gentleman going to the Cape, Argentine Republic, India, Sumatra, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Canada, &c., is prepared to CARRY SAMPLES for a limited number of firms; terms, commission and proportion of expenses. Address, F. W. H., care of Messrs. Leathwait & Simmons, 1 Pope's Head Alley, E.C.

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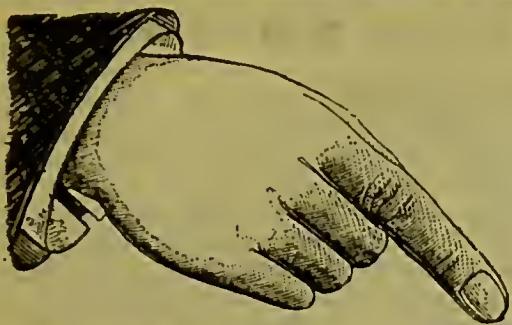
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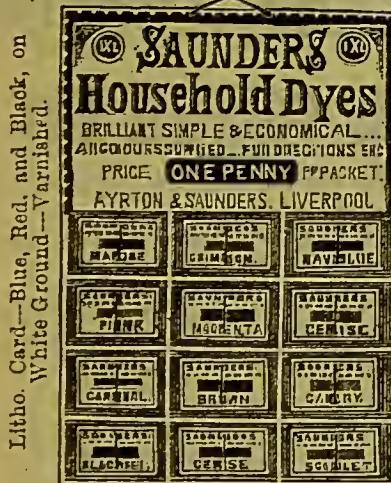
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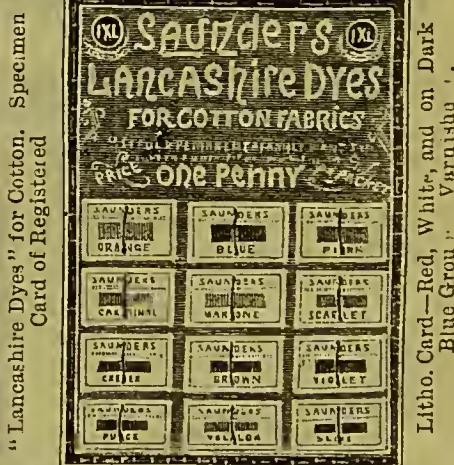
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Illustration of our Desk-shape Mahogany Counter Stock-ease, with Coloured Tablet in front and Drawer at back—price 54/- net, stocked with Dyes, any colour, equal to 4 gross 1d. and 1 gross 3d. size.



“Lancashire Dyes” for Cotton. Specimen Card of Registered

Litho. Card—Red, White, and on Dark Blue Ground, Varnished.

We are prepared to give Special Quotations (for quantities of 10 gross and upwards) for packed dyes with Customer's own Name and Address on.

### PRICE LIST OF ANILINE DYES IN BULK.

ALL COLOURS WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO WHAT WE PACK.

Please Compare the Prices. 1/2-lb. Sample Tins sent per post. Packed in 1/2-lb., 1-lb., and 2-lb. Decorated Metal Stock Boxes

Black .....	per lb. 9/-	*Cardinal.....	per lb. 6/-	Grey .....	per lb. 10/-	Puce .....	per lb. 9/-
Brown .....	5/6	Claret .....	6/6	Lavender .....	13/-	Purple .....	9/-
" (Bismarck) .....	7/-	" Opt. .....	8/-	Magenta .....	8/-	Rose .....	7/6
" (Light) .....	4/6	Cream .....	"	Mauve .....	9/-	Ruby .....	7/6
" (Dark) .....	6/-	Crushed Straw- berry .....	8/-	Marone .....	3/3	Salmon .....	8/-
" (Golden) .....	7/-	"	"	"	6/-	Scarlet, No. 1.....	4/6
Blue .....	12/-	*Cerise .....	6/-	" Opt. .....	6/-	" No. 2 .....	9/-
" (Light) .....	10/-	Crimson .....	7/-	Orange .....	6/6	Slate .....	10/-
" (Dark) .....	9/-	Golden Yellow .....	10/-	Peach .....	10/-	Sultan Red .....	7/6
" (Navy) .....	9/-	Green .....	6/-	Pink .....	7/6	Terra Cotta .....	9/-
" (Electric) .....	15/-	" in Crystals .....	18/-	" Opt. .....	8/-	Violet .....	9/-
Canary .....	7/-	Olive .....	7/6	*Ponceau .....	6/-	Yellow .....	7/6

If the above are supplied in round Tins, an allowance of 6d. per pound is made.

All the colours marked \* are special preparations of our own, and will be found very superior, both for brilliancy of colour and economy in use.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS ONLY; WHOLESALE FROM

AYRTON & SAUNDERS, Dye Merchants, 149 Duke St., LIVERPOOL.



Sold Retail in Bottles, **2/9** and **4/6** each.

May be had prepared with choice Port (Oporto Wine), Sherry, Claret, or superior unfermented juice of the Grape (non-alcoholic), with or without Quinine, Pepsine, or Iron, as desired, at same prices.

This preparation proves its superiority over all others of a like kind, wherever it is introduced, and is becoming every day more prescribed by Medical gentlemen to take precedence as the most perfect form of concentrated nourishment.

We will send a sample, carriage paid, to any address on application, as we feel sure no idea can be formed as to what degree of perfection has been attained until this preparation is tried.

List of Testimonials, copy of Analyst's Reports, and Trade Prices on application.

HASSALL &amp; CO., 7 ST. ANN'S STREET, MANCHESTER.

## EVERY CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

Should write for samples and terms (post free) of the Delicious Spring Blossom Ceylon Tea. This valuable and profitable agency is worth securing. Handsomely and specially packed for Chemists' sale in air-tight canisters.

In  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and 1-lb. Canisters, to sell Retail at 2/, 2/6, and 3/ per lb. Set of three  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. samples post free for 2/ in stamps.

**CAVE, JOHNSON & CO., WHOLESALE TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS, 8 LIME ST., LONDON, E.C.**

## PEARSE & WHEATLEY, 42 MINCING LANE, LONDON

(Telegraphic Address—PACIFICUS LONDON.)

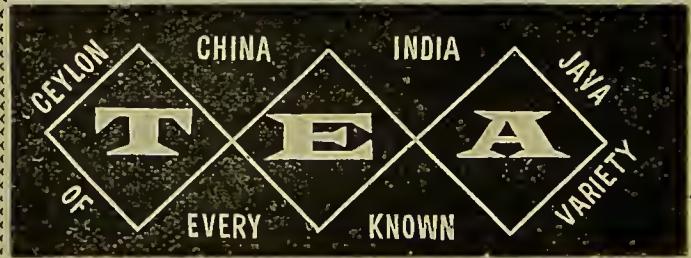
### WHOLESALE DEALERS & EXPORTERS OF TEA, COFFEE, ETC.

SUPPLY AT LOWEST MARKET RATES EITHER FOR HOME CONSUMPTION OR EXPORT

In original Boxes, Half Chests, or Chests, as imported.

Duty Paid or under Bond.

Prices and Samples on application.



Or in Leaden or Foil Packets ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 1-lb., &c.).

Or in kilos.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilos., or fractional parts, for countries using these weights.

Fancy Tin Boxes any size or weight.

### SPECIAL BLENDS OF TEA (Duty-paid prices quoted).

No. A. 10d.	No. T. 11d.	No. 1. 1/	No. 2. 1/1½	No. 2a. 1/3	No. 3. 1/4	No. 3a. 1/5	No. 4. 1/6	No. 4a. 1/7½	No. 5. 1/8	No. 5a. 1/10½	No. 6. 2/	X. 2/4
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In Boxes, 20 lbs. or 40 lbs.;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Chests, 60 lbs.; or Chests, 100 lbs. 60 lbs. carriage paid to any Station in England or Wales. Terms—Net Cash with order.

**CEYLON TEAS (PURE)—**  
IN LEAD PACKAGES ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., or 1-lb.)  
Most attractively labelled.

Cullooden 1/4	Grange 1/6	Sheen 1/8	Orwell 1/10	Mooloya 2/	Pen-y-lan 2 3	St. Ley's 2/6	Duty-paid Prices. (For Export under Bond, 6d. per lb. less.)
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Export Department.—Teas or Coffees in Bond. Shipped to any part of the world. Terms, f.o.b. London; against banker's credit or remittance. Samples, Price Current, and every information on application.

**RAW COFFEES (Duty 14s. cwt.).**  
Rio, Santos, Costa Rica, Mocha, East India, Mysore, Naidoobatum, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Ceylon, Guatemala, Manila, Java, &c.



**ROASTED COFFEES (Duty Paid).**

1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5; Mocha, 1/6.

In Bags, 28 lbs., 56 lbs., or 112 lbs. net. Bags free.

Also supplied Ground in 7-lb., 14-lb.

28-lb., or 56-lb. tins.

**THE NEW FRENCH COFFEE—CAFE FRANCAIS** to sell at 10d., 1/1, 1/4, and 1/6, in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., and 1-lb. Canisters, Most tastefully labelled, without any firm's name appearing.

March, 1889.

# WATSON'S MONTHLY SPECIAL OFFERS.

Telegraphic Address:

"INTACT LONDON."

Jewry Street Tea Warehouse,

14 Jewry Street, LONDON, E.C.

## Special Offer No. 1.

**Fine CEYLON TEA**, carefully and skilfully blended with other British growths.

Leaf: handsome and fragrant. Liquor: rich and thick, with fine quality.

Price in Bulk 1/5, Duty and Carriage Paid.

OR,

Packed in Leaden Packets, with Customer's Name, Address, and Mark, printed on attractive Labels with golden letters, one penny per lb. extra.

A Sample Quarter-pound Lead, with six labels to select from, will be forwarded on receipt of seven stamps.

## Special Offer No. 2.

**PURE CEYLON TEA**, selected from the best gardens and carefully and skilfully Blended. Leaf very tippy. Liquor rich with the finest quality.

Price in Bulk 1/9, Duty and Carriage Paid.

OR,

Packed in Leaden Packets, with Customer's Name, Address, and Mark, printed on attractive Labels in the best and latest style, with golden letters, one penny per lb. extra.

A Sample Quarter-pound Lead, with six handsome labels to select from, will be forwarded on receipt of nine stamps.

## WATSON'S No. 30. THE BEST 2s. TEA IN THE KINGDOM.

Price 1/6, Duty and Carriage Paid. Sample Half-chests, £4 10s.

**J. WATSON & CO., TEA BLENDERS, (WHOLESALE ONLY), 14 JEWRY ST., LONDON, E.C.**

BANKERS: UNION BANK OF LONDON.

# MILK IN POWDER

PREPARED BY THE SWISS MILK CO., ST. GALL, SWITZERLAND.

UNSWEETENED OR SWEETENED.

The cheapest, purest, and most nutritious of all similar productions.

*The Lancet* says:—A very interesting and valuable preparation.

*British Medical* says:—The preparation represents the highest possible degree of concentration which can be obtained, and is sure to be appreciated.

*The Medical Press* says:—A milk which is with difficulty distinguished from fresh cow's milk.

London Office, 61 Mark Lane, E.C.

## NESTLE'S MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS.

ALSO WELL ADAPTED FOR CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.

Prepared at VEVEY, SWITZERLAND.



The only Perfect Supplement and Substitute for Mother's Milk.

Easy of Preparation—requires merely the addition of water.

UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

HIGHEST AWARDS,  
Liverpool, Glasgow, and  
Newcastle.

Copy of Analysis by

Sir Charles A. Cameron,  
Ex-President and Professor of  
Hygiene Chemistry, Royal College  
of Surgeons, Ireland; President  
of the Public Health Medical  
Society; Vice-President of the  
Institute of Chemistry of Great  
Britain; and Chief Medical Officer  
of Health, Dublin.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,  
STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN,  
11th September, 1888.

I have carefully examined a specimen of "Pearson's Liebig's Beef Wine," purchased by myself in a retail shop in Dublin. It consists of Wine, Malt Extract, and Beef Juice, and the study of its composition leads me to believe that the expressed juice of five pounds of Beef is really contained in a quart of this Beef Wine. The ash is rich in soluble phosphates. Altogether it is a very valuable food. It is, unlike most preparations of the kind, rich in soluble albumen, and, in short, all its ingredients are in the most effective state for digestion and assimilation, and can strongly recommend it.

(Signed)

CHARLES A. CAMERON.

As the Best Preparation for Giving Nourishment

The Juice of 5 lbs. of the Best Beef is dissolved in each quart of the Wine. None Genuine unless signed "D. PEARSON."  
[sole] Manufacturers—LIEBIG'S WINE CO., 66 & 68 Highfield Street, LIVERPOOL; 12 St. Helen's Place, LONDON

The "Hospital Gazette"  
of September 1, 1888, says:—

Samples of so-called Beef Wine have from time to time been submitted to our notice, but for the most they have been of a very unsatisfactory character. The Beef Essence contained in them being of infinitesimal proportions, if not entirely absent. "Pearson's Liebig's Beef Wine" was submitted to a scientific test in the presence of our representative and a large number of other Medical men, all of whom were satisfied that the article is what its makers represent it to be.

The "British Medical Journal," August 25, 1888,  
says:—

Of the many liquid foods submitted to the public, "Pearson's Liebig's Beef Wine" is, to our mind, by far one of the most agreeable to the taste, and should constitute what it claims to be—a most strengthening, invigorating, and stimulating liquid food, capable of rapid assimilation, and useful as a tonic in cases of debility and wasting illness.

The "Medical Press," of August 22, 1888, says:—

"Pearson's Liebig's Beef Wine" is a choice preparation, possessing marked tonic and invigorating properties. Each quart contains the JUICE OF FIVE POUNDS OF BEEF.

## ROWNTREE'S

The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR":—

"Certainly this preparation is of a delicate flavour . . . It is perfectly soluble . . . the small quantity required for the immediate production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for this 'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee."

## "ELECT" COCOA.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:—

"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

YORK, ENGLAND.

## THE KAISER'S COCOA.

MEAT. PEPTON. COCOA.

This Preparation of Cocoa and Peptonised Meat Extract forms one of the most powerful concentrated foods known; it is indispensable to invalids, a boon to the healthy, and to those of a weak digestion. From its richness in nitrogenous principles (21 per cent.), it contains all the elements of tissue, muscle, and blood formation, in a form ready to be assimilated at once, being predigested. In Powder for Breakfast, &amp;c., or in Tablets.

As taken by the late EMPEROR FREDERICK on the recommendation of Dr. Leyden.

PERFECT FLAVOUR. NO OBJECTIONABLE TASTE. EASILY DIGESTED.

Price 1s. 6d. per Tin. "The article is in every way of satisfactory quality."—British Medical Journal. Price 1s. 6d. per Tin.

Sole Agents—SCHEIBLER BROS. &amp; CO., 23 New Broad St., E.C.



## QUININE CHOCOLATE TABLETS,

MANUFACTURED BY THE AMSTERDAMSCHE CHININEFABRIEK.

These Tablets are made from guaranteed Pure COCOA AND SUGAR; each Tablet contains 1 Grain SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Quinine mixed with Chocolate is practically tasteless, and can be taken even by such persons who cannot digest Quinine in other forms.

BEST PREVENTIVE AGAINST FEVER, WEAKNESS, &amp;c.

Apply for samples and prices to DOMEIER &amp; CO., 13 ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON.

# Fry's Pure Cocoa

To secure this article  
ask for  
FRY'S PURE  
CONCENTRATED

BRAND & CO.'S  
PEPTONES  
OF  
BEEF,  
MUTTON,  
VEAL,  
AND  
CHICKEN.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &amp;c.



**JEWSBURY & BROWN'S**  
(MANCHESTER)  
**SPARKLING TABLE WATERS,**  
UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY AND QUALITY.

SODA WATER.

SELTZER WATER.

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AERATED WATER.

LEMONADE.

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QUININE TONIC.

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## EXTRACTS FROM ANALYTICAL REPORTS.

"The examination of the Waters which I have made has satisfied me that they have been prepared with the greatest care, and are of excellent quality."

FRANCIS JONES, F.R.S.E., F.C.S.

"On the whole, I have no hesitation in stating that your Aerated Waters are of the highest standard of purity which is practically attainable."

LOUIS SIEBOLD, F.I.C., F.C.S.

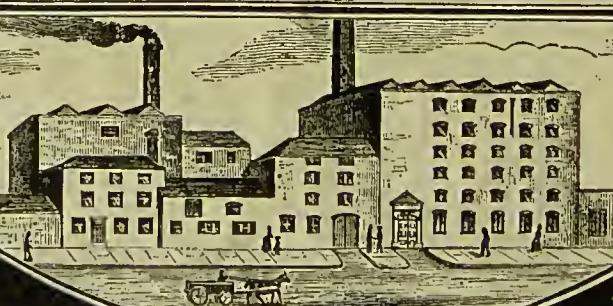
J. & B.'s Syphons are mounted with PURE BLOCK TIN, thus ensuring absolute immunity from dangerous metallic contamination.

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BRISTOL  
**CARTER & WRIGHT** FOUNDED  
MANUFACTURERS FOR  
AERATED WATER MAKERS  
AND CONFECTIONERS OF  
**BRISTOL ESSENCES**  
1831.

GINGER,  
ORANGE,  
LEMON &c.&c.



HOP,  
LIMES,  
CITRON &c.&c

GINGER ALE ESS., 4/6 per lb.	MESSINA LEMON ESS., 4/6 per lb.	ORANGE ESS., 4/6 per lb.
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JAMAICA GINGER " 4/6 "	STRAWBERRY " 5/6 "	VANILLA " 6/6 "

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS



# HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

Honourable Mention: International Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London, Oct., 1880. Gold Medal: Soc. of Arts, Paris, 1883.

**HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER,**  
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger.

Trade Price 5/- per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4/-.

**THESE ESSENCES**

Have obtained the Highest Testimonials from all the Medical Journals, and from the Principal Trade Journals in this and other countries.

TRADE MARK

**HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE,**

For the manufacture of the Finest Aerated Hop Ale. This Essence is made from the choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the finest Hops, and is a really appetising Bitter Beer.

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**HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**

No. 1. Highly Concentrated.

Trade Price 8/- per lb.; 2 lbs. and upwards 8/-.

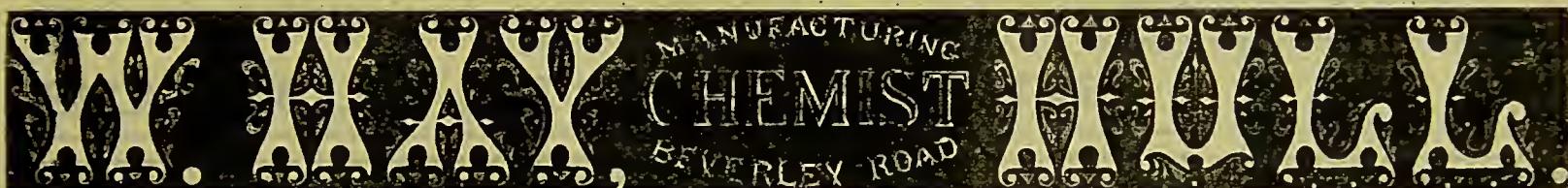
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No. 2. Makes an exquisitely fine Lemonade. Trade Price 6/- per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6/-.

**HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR.**

Imparts to Lemonade all the Fine Aroma and Flavour of the choicest Lemons.

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MANUFACTURING  
CHEMIST  
SVERLEY ROAD

# KRONENQUELLE (CROWN SPRING)

REGISTERED.

THE NEW NATURAL MINERAL WATER

FOR

# GOUT & RHEUMATISM

May be had through all WHOLESALE HOUSES, or from the following:—

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&amp; SONS; Messrs. GALLAIS &amp; CO.; THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED; CHEMISTS' AERATED

&amp; MINERAL WATER ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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**ALL SELTZOGENES AND SYPHONS,**



Previous to being delivered, are tested at a pressure of 240 lbs. per square inch, being double that which they are used at; by this we can guarantee every machine on its leaving our firm.

It must be distinctly understood that all Seltzogenes and Siphons bearing our name are of pure Tin, and made on the PREMISES OF THE ABOVE FIRM, consequently must not be confounded with other cheaper, and inferior foreign goods that may at any time be forced on the market. The ever-increasing demand for our goods convinces us that we are, as hitherto, the leading and largest firm in this class of trade.

Complete with Funnel, Stopper, and directions for using. For order of £5 and upwards Customers can have their Names stamped on Metals free of charge.

SELTZOGENES REPAIRED, REWIRED & TESTED BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.  
POWDERS FOR SELTZOGENES AND GAZOGENES.

*Illustrated Price List on application.*



**CATTELEY ABBEY.**

**ONLY BRITISH NATURAL SELTZER.**

Strongly Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Unequalled as a Table Water.

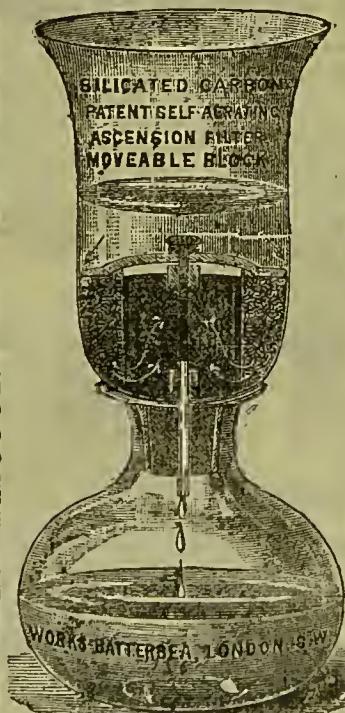
Opinions of eminent Medical Men and Lancet, together with Price List, also detailed Analysis by Professor ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., forwarded upon application to the Company.

**SLEAFORD, LINCS.**

**FLATNESS OF TASTE**

SO COMMON IN FILTERED WATER,

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.



Glass Table Filters.

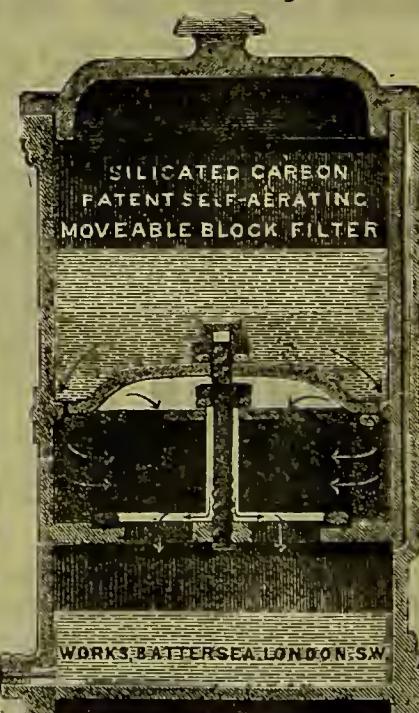
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BY USING

**SILICATED  
CARBON  
FILTERS  
AERATED**

By means of which the water is Aerated and Filtered simultaneously, rendering it, even after boiling, Pure, Bright, and Palatable.

The Silicated Carbon Block can be Instantly Removed, leaving the whole of the Filter Open for Inspection and Cleansing.

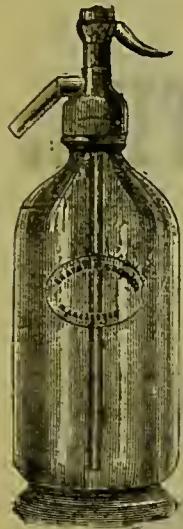


Domestic Filters.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS, WRITE TO THE  
**SILICATED CARBON FILTER CO., BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.**

# SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES.



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## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.



We have recently been entrusted with a most important Agency for the above-named goods. Our Principals are the best-known firm in Paris, and the Syphons are undoubtedly the cheapest and strongest in the market. The tops are made of pure English Tin, guaranteed free from lead. The Seltzogenes are made on the well-known "Fevre" system, and each one is thoroughly tested before being sent out.

WE CAN GIVE TO LARGE AND SMALL BUYERS EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.  
PLEASE WRITE US AT ONCE FOR PRICES, STATING QUANTITY OF EACH KIND REQUIRED.

**BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE,**  
**SANDFORD STREET, ANCOATS, MANCHESTER,**  
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**146 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.**

Telegraphic Address—"BRATBY MANCHESTER," or "BRATBY LONDON."

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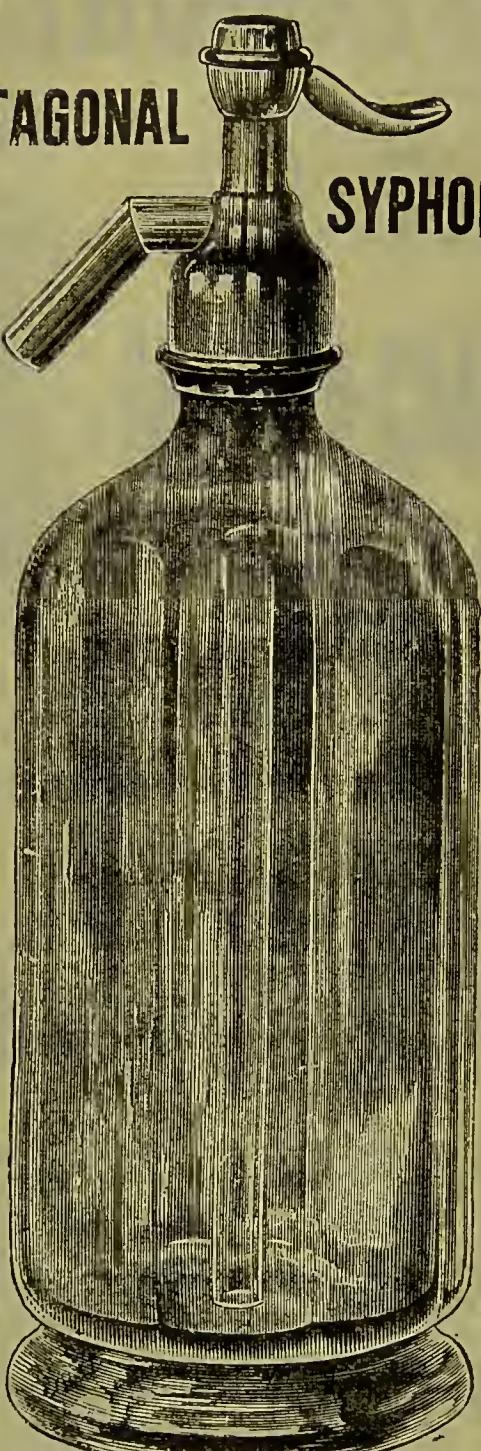
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# JAMES VIDIE ET FILS,

Pantin Glass Works,  
PATENTEES OF THE

OCTAGONAL

SYPHON.



The "Octagonal" is externally similar to the ordinary Siphon, the interior being blown of an octagonal shape by a new patent process.

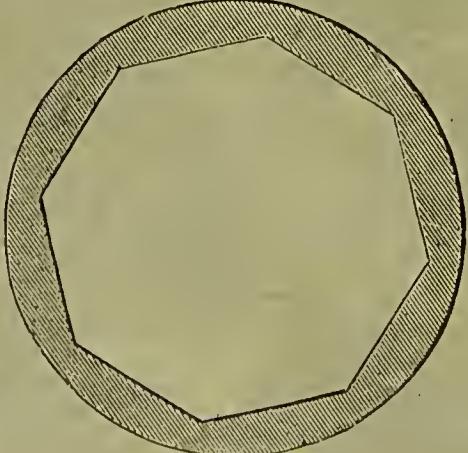
Sample  
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2/-

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TO BE HAD OF  
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SOLE AGENT:

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# GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

## YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each

## GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. Tins.

## GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each

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Delicious Blanmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

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Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s. and 2s. each.

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Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

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For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles

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A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

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## GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½- and 1-pint boxes, 3d. and 6d. each.

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Used Extensively by Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists.



Sent Carriage Paid on receipt of Postal Order or Cheque for 12/6 or 18/6.

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CIGARS & CIGARETTES.MILLAR'S BRITISH WINES.  
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"RAMORNIE."

LIEBIG'S

Extract of Meat.

1-lb. Jars.....	per lb. 6/2	..... per dz. 74/0	2-oz. Jars.....	per lb. 7/0	..... per dz. 10/8
1/2-lb. Jars.....	" 6/4	" 88/0	1-oz. Jars.....	" 7/8	" 8/9
4-oz. Jars.....	" 6/7	" 19/0	1/2-lb. Jars.....	" 8/0	" 8/0

As supplied to the War Office.

QUOTATIONS FOR EXTRACT IN "BULK" ON APPLICATION.

Write for Detailed Price List to the Australian Meat Co., 8 and 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

6 lbs. Carriage Free.

TYRER'S  
SAUCES  
AND  
"BOROUGH" KETCHUPGOOD  
VALUE

## THE GIANT 1d. BOTTLE OF SAUCE.

LARGEST IN THE TRADE.  
In Half-Gross Boxes, at 6/6 per Gross.\*"BOROUGH" KETCHUP, WORCESTER, HARVEY, YORKSHIRE  
OR READING SAUCE.

1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	..	..	per gross 5/- extra quality 8/-
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	..	..	" 5/8 "
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	..	..	" 6/- "
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	..	..	" 8/6* "
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	..	..	" 8/- "
1/2-Bottles (flat or round), reputed 1/2-pint	..	..	" 18/- "
1/2-Bottles (flat or round), reputed pint	..	..	" 26/- "
1/2-pint Imperial Round Stoppered Bottles	..	..	" 30/- "
1-pint Imperial	..	..	" 50/- "
12½-gallon Casks (casks free) ..	..	..	each 20/- "

## ROYAL CAFÉ SAUCE.

In 8-oz. square stoppered bottles, 48/- per gross.  
A rich, fruity Sauce of fine flavour, and worth especial attention, as being the most saleable in the market.Samples of any kind Sent Free of all Cost by  
PETER TYRER,  
The "Borough" Ketchup and Sauce Maker,  
70 LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.SCOTCH AGENCY: 113 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW.  
Also Sold by W. & C. PANTIN, Upper Thames Street, LONDON, E.C.  
BURGOYNE & CO., 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.  
JOS. TRAVERS & SONS, 119 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

## M. &amp; R. PEACOCK,

Tobacco, Cigar, & Cigarette  
Manufacturers,

KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.

Special Packed Tobaccos  
"ROYAL CHARTER"  
AND  
"UPPER CRUST."

Sold in Packets only.

Those who deal in these Goods, or intend doing so,  
should write to the above Manufacturers for  
Price List.

## MILLAR'S BRITISH WINES.

ORANGE (suitable for Quinine), GINGER, RAISIN, COWSLIP, CHERRY, &amp;c.

A. MILLAR &amp; CO., Thomas Street, DUBLIN.

Sole Agents for London and District—H. J. ROYDANT &amp; CO., 75 Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.

"RAMORNIE."

LIEBIG'S

Extract of Meat.

1-lb. Jars.....	per lb. 6/2	..... per dz. 74/0	2-oz. Jars.....	per lb. 7/0	..... per dz. 10/8
1/2-lb. Jars.....	" 6/4	" 88/0	1-oz. Jars.....	" 7/8	" 8/9
4-oz. Jars.....	" 6/7	" 19/0	1/2-lb. Jars.....	" 8/0	" 8/0

As supplied to the War Office.

QUOTATIONS FOR EXTRACT IN "BULK" ON APPLICATION.

Write for Detailed Price List to the Australian Meat Co., 8 and 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

6 lbs. Carriage Free.

# Oyez! Oyez!! Oyez!!!

**A**N ELEGANT BISCUIT CHINA FIGURE (as illustrated below), beautifully executed, an ornament to any shop, GIVEN AWAY to purchasers of

## SHIRLEY'S A1 MENTHOL.

This figure will be admitted to be a charming novelty, bound to assist and increase the sale of this now popular brand of Menthol. Special Parcels (as below) have been arranged, so as to suit all classes of trade; it will also be seen that a large order is not necessary to obtain a figure, one being given with a 25s. Parcel, or two with a 40s. Parcel. A packet of advertising cards, new and attractive, is also sent with each order, so that every effort is made to assist the retailer in obtaining a quick and ready sale.

### PARCEL 1. 25/-

4 dozen 2d. realising	8 0
1 " 3d. "	3 0
2 " 3½d. "	7 0
3 " 4d. "	12 0
2 " 6d. "	12 0
	42 0

Thus making a profit of 17/- on an outlay of 25/- = 68 per cent.

### PARCEL 2. 25/-

4 dozen 6d. realising	24 0
2 " 4d. "	8 0
1 " 1s. "	12 0
	44 0

Thus making a profit of 19/- on an outlay of 25/- = 76 per cent.

### PARCEL 5. 40/-

4 dozen 2d. realising	8 0
2 " 3d. "	6 0
3 " 3½d. "	10 6
5 " 4d. "	20 0
4 " 6d. "	24 0
	68 6

Thus making a profit of 28/6 on an outlay of 40/- = 70 per cent.

### PARCEL 8. 40/-

4 dozen 1/- realising	48 0
½ " 1/6 "	9 0
2 " 9d. "	18 0
	75 0

Thus making a profit of 35/- on an outlay of 40/- = 87 per cent.



### CAUTION.

As other "Aids to Sell," that have been introduced from time to time for Shirley's Menthol, have been studiously copied by houses who appear to lack originality, it is expected that this figure will share the same fate, therefore the Trade are asked kindly to state distinctly

### SHIRLEY'S A1 BRAND

when ordering, so as to avoid mistakes.

**DO NOT ORDER** A1 COCAINE AND MENTHOL **DO NOT ORDER**  
TOOTHACHE TUBE.

12 on a Card. **3/6** dozen.

This sells well wherever introduced; if you have not had a dozen you cannot make a mistake in ordering a card.

### PARCEL 3. 25/-

3 dozen 6d. realising	18 0
1 " 4d. "	4 0
2 " 1s. "	24 0
	46 0

Thus making a profit of 21/- on an outlay of 25/- = 84 per cent.

### PARCEL 4. 25/-

1 dozen 9d. realising	9 0
2½ " 1s. "	30 0
½ " 1/6 "	9 0
	48 0

Thus making a profit of 23/- on an outlay of 25/- = 92 per cent.

### PARCEL 6. 40/-

5 dozen 6d. realising	30 0
3 " 4d. "	12 0
2½ " 1s. "	30 0
	72 0

Thus making a profit of 32/- on an outlay of 40/- = 80 per cent.

### PARCEL 7. 40/-

4 dozen 6d. realising	24 0
4 " 4d. "	16 0
1 " 9d. "	9 0
2 " 1s. "	24 0
	73 0

Thus making a profit of 33/- on an outlay of 40/- = 82 per cent.

**ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 30 PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.**

Telephone Number, 1852.

Telegraphic Address—CHEMUS LONDON.

## ADVERTISERS' AND BUYERS' REFERENCE LIST AND INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING IN THIS ISSUE OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

**NOTE.—The Folios shown in this Index are those at the FOOT of the Page, and not at the Top**  
**This arrangement is necessary in order to meet the requirements of the Post Office.**

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ANDREAE, OSCAR & CO. <i>Quinine Chocolate Tablets</i>	FRY & SON <i>Cocou</i> FUERST BROS. <i>Salicylic Acid and Salicylates</i>	MURRAY, SIR JAMES, & SON. <i>Magnesia</i>
ANDREWS, R. W. <i>Filters</i>	GASKELL, DEACON & CO. <i>Bicarbonate of Soda</i> GERAUT, E., & CO. <i>Seltzogenes and Syphon</i>	NESTLE, H. <i>Food for Infants</i>
APOLLINARIS CO. (LIM.) <i>Text</i> Hungarian Aperient Water, Diamond Mark Cover	GIBSON, R., & SONS <i>Lozenges, Sugar, &amp;c.</i> GOODFREY & COOKE <i>Ammonia Inhaler</i>	NEWBERRY, F., & SONS <i>Warner's Pills</i> NOAKES, B., CO. <i>Tin Canisters</i>
ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO. <i>Coca Wine</i>	GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO. <i>Household Specialities</i>	NORTH MEDICINE CO. <i>Specialities</i>
ATKINSON & BARKER <i>Infants' Preservative</i>	GREEN, S. <i>Singleton's Go deen Eye Ointment</i> GREENSILL, T. S., & SON <i>Mina Bouquet</i>	OIL OF OLIVET CO. <i>Remedy for Rheumatism, &amp;c.</i>
AUSTRALLIAN MEAT CO. <i>Ramornie Extract of Meat</i>	GREGORY, W. <i>Pine's Devonshire Oils</i>	ORRIDGE & CO. <i>Valuers Coloured Supplement</i>
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BAILEY, W. H., & SON <i>Trusses, &amp;c.</i>	HASSALL & CO. <i>Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine</i>	PEACOCK, M. & R. <i>Tobacco, Cigars &amp; Cigarettes</i>
BALL, HOBSON & CO. <i>Chemists, Druggists, General Merchants</i>	HAY, W. <i>Soluble Eseen'er</i>	PEARSE & WHEATLEY <i>Teas and Coffees</i>
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BREWLEY & DRAPER (LIM.) <i>Draper's Int</i>	HEWLETT, C. J., & SON <i>Liquor Santa, Flav. c. Buchu et Cubebæ</i>	POTTER & CLARKE <i>Fluid Extracts</i>
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS <i>Medicated Lozenges</i>	HITCHINGS, J. <i>Book of Chemical Recipes</i>	POWELL, A. E., & CO. <i>Moonseed Butters</i>
BLYTON, T. BAGE, & CO. <i>Medicated Lozenges</i>	HOOPER, B., & CO. <i>Caution</i>	PRAETCHITT, W. E. <i>Dictionary of Synonyms</i>
BOLINGBROKE HOUSE <i>Pure Spirits of Wine</i>	HOLLOWAY, PROF. <i>Pills and Ointment</i>	RAPHAEL J., & CO. <i>Spectacles</i>
BOORD & SON <i>Powdlear, W. H., &amp; CO. Beeswax</i>	HOLROYD, J., & CO. (LIM.) <i>Tablet-making Machinery</i>	RENNER, DR. <i>Vaccine Lymph</i>
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BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO. <i>The Malt Question</i>	JEWSBURY & BROWN. <i>Sparkling Table Waters</i>	SANDERS, H. G., & SON <i>Metallic Sprinklers and Collapsible Tubes</i>
BUTCHER, W. & C. <i>Wholesale Homeopathic Chemists</i>	JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO. (LIM.) <i>Soap and Disinfectant</i>	SANFORD & SON <i>Vernuin-killer</i>
CADBURY BROS. <i>Cocoa Essence</i> COVER	JONES & CO. <i>Methylated Spirit</i>	SANITAS COMPANY (LIM.) <i>Trade List</i>
CARTER, J. H. <i>Disintegrator</i>	KAY BROS. LIMITED <i>Specialities</i>	SCHAHT, W., & CO. <i>Kronenquelle</i>
CARTER & WRIGHT <i>Essences</i>	KEENE & ASHWELL <i>Homeopathic Medicines</i>	SCHREIBLER BROS. & CO. <i>The Kaiser's Cocoa</i>
CATLEY ABBEY BRITISH NATURAL SELTZER WATER	KERNICK & SON <i>Wholesale Druggists, Commission Agents</i>	SCHUTZE, F., & CO. <i>Hydrostatic Douches</i>
CAVE, JOHNSON & CO. <i>Spring Blossom Ceylon Tea</i>	LAMBERT, F. J., & CO. <i>Everybody's Paper</i>	SEABURY & JOHNSON <i>Mustard Plaster</i>
CENTRAL SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY <i>Petrolatum</i>	LANG, JULE, & CO. <i>Bottles, Siphons, and Seltzogenes</i>	SHIPKOFF & CO. <i>Otto of Rose</i>
CHESEBROUGH, THE. CO. <i>Chloroform</i>	LEATH & ROSS <i>Homeopathic Medicines</i>	SPIRLEY, A. W. <i>Menthol</i>
CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY (LIM.) <i>Pepsin</i>	LEVERMORE, A., & CO. <i>Precipitated Chalk</i>	SILICATED CARBON FILTER CO. <i>Spirits of Wine</i>
CLARIDGE & CO. <i>Pure Preparations of Pepsin</i>	LIEBIG'S WINE CO. <i>Pearson's Liebig's Beef Wine</i>	STEPHEN SMITH & CO. <i>Purline</i>
CLARK, S., & CO. <i>Syphon Gas Heating Stoves</i>	LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER. <i>Whole-al Druggists</i>	STERN, G. & G. <i>Milk in Powder</i>
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COOK, E. & CO. <i>Antiseptic Soap</i>	MACFARLAN, J. F., & CO. <i>Morphia &amp; its Salts</i>	TOWN-END, J. <i>Handbills</i>
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DAVENPORT, J. T. <i>Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne</i>	MAY & BAKER <i>Phenacetin-Bayer</i>	VACCINE ASSOCIATION <i>Pure Lymph</i>
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DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO. <i>Chemicals</i>	MELIN, G. <i>Octagonal Syphon</i>	VOGT, G. <i>Insect Powder</i>
DURRANT, G. & CO. <i>Orange Wine</i>	MILLAR, A., & CO. <i>British Wines</i>	WALKER, TROKE & CO. <i>Gelatine Coated Horse Bails</i>
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO. <i>Embrocation</i>	MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS <i>Coloured Supplement</i>	WATSON, J. J., & CO. <i>Blended Teas</i>
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION (LIM.)	MOORE & CO. <i>Cough Balsam</i>	WATTS, J. J., & CO. <i>Homeopathic Medicines</i>
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		WHITLA, DR. <i>Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists</i>
		WILKINSON, A., & CO. <i>Compressed Hous</i>
		WILSON, S. <i>Potent Sticky Fly Papers</i>
		WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMEY <i>Lethe</i>
		WRIGHT, W., & CO. <i>Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists</i>
		WYLEYS & CO. <i>Coated Oval Pills, Horse Ball, Malted Food, Compressed Pellets</i>
		ZELIO, Z. P. <i>Skin Cure</i>
		ZIMMERMANN, A. & M. <i>Quinine</i>

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Whose Announcements appear in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Those whose Names do not appear above are published in one of the other issues of this month.

## AERTD &amp; MINRIS ACETIC ACID

Apollinaris (Hungarian Aperient Water, Diamond Mark, Friedreichhall Acetinaria)

Barnett and Foster Catley Abbey Mineral Water Carter and Wright Chemists' Aerated Waters Association.

Ellis (Ruthin) Hassall and Co. (Citric Acid Phospho)

Hay, W. Idris and Co.

Ingram and Royle Lewishury and Brown Kinmond and Co.

Mills and Co. (Bourne) Schacht, W., & Co. (Kronenquelle)

Taylor, T. and F. J. (See GINGER ALE.)

## DITTO PLANT

(See SYPHONS and ESSENCES.)

Barnett and Foster Brathy and Hinchliffe Bush, W. J., and Co. (Foam Producer, &c.)

Favarger, H. Favre, T.

Gheret Frères Tyler, Hayward, and Co.

## ALKALOIDS

Howards and Sons (Cinchona)

Smith, T. and B.

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Ford, Shapland and Co. Silverlock, H. Townsend, J.

## BAKING POWDER

Goodall, Backhouse and Co.

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Bailey, W. H., and Son Robinson and Sons Schutze, F., and Co. Seabury and Johnson

## BEESWAX

Bowdlear, W. H., and Co.

## BICARB. SODA

Brunner, Moud and Co., Lim. Gaskell, Deacon and Co.

Howards and Sons May and Baker

Symes and Co. White, Alfred, and Sons

## BISMUTH. PREP.

Hearon, Squire and Francis

Hewlett and Sons

Howards and Sons

May and Baker

Symes and Co. White, Alfred, and Sons

## BLOOD MIXTURE

Ilnooin and Midland Counties Drug Co.

## BOTANIC BEER

Newball and Mason

## BOOKS

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Aire and Calder Bottle Co. (Lim.)

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Barrett, R. H.

Bennett and Co

Braithy and Hinchliffe

Breiff's (Lim.)

Evans, Sons and Co.

Fitch, W. B., and Co.

Hearn, E. A., and Co.

Hunt, W. F. (Caps)

Isaacs and Co.

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Lang, Jules, and Co.

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Poths, H., and Co.

Sanders, H. G., and Son

Toogood

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May and Baker pathic)

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Ferris and Co.

Moss, J., and Co.

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Newbry, F., and Sons  
Sanger and Son  
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Thompson, Walters, Hole  
and Co.

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venson  
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Morris and Callard  
Moss and Co.  
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Stern, G. and G. (Pmiline)  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.  
White, A., and Sons  
Zimmermann, A. and M.

**CHEST PROTECTS**

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**CHLORIDE OF LIME**

Government Sanitary Co.  
National Chemical Co.

**CHLORIDE OF GOLD**

Rowland, L.

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Davenport (Browne's)  
Freeman, R.  
Towle, A. P., and Son

**CHLOROFORM, &c.**

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.  
Macfarlan, J. F., and Son  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.  
Wright, Layman and Umney  
Zimmermann, A., and Son

**CITRIC ACID**

Hassalls (Phospho)

**COCAINE-HYDRO.**

Howards and Sons

**COCA WINE**

Armehreht, Nelson and Co.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
French Hygienic Soc.

**COCOA & CHOCOLATE**

Amsterdamische Chinine  
Fabrik  
Cadbury Bros  
Fry and Sons  
Rowntree and Co.  
Scheibler Bros. and Co.  
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**COD-LIVER OIL**

Allen and Hanburys  
Brekko and Howlid  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Jensen, J., and Co. (Limited)  
Lofthouse and Saltmer  
North Medicine Co.  
Smith, T. J.  
Woolley, Sons and Co.  
Wright, Layman and Umney

**COFFEE**

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Symington and Co. (Coffee  
Essence)

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Bette and Co.  
Brooks, Peel and Co.  
Senders, H. G., and Son

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Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Hooper, B., and Co.  
Martindale, W.  
Wyleys and Co.

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Blyton, T. Bage, and Co.  
Gibson, R., and Sons  
Kerfoot, T.  
Warrick Brothers

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Evans, Sons and Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Steven-  
son

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Mason, W. B.  
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.  
Robinson, B.  
Seabury & Johnson (Plasters)  
Thompson, M. F.  
Young, H.

**COTTON WOOL**

Haynes, G., and Co. (Absorbent)  
Robinson and Sons (Absorbent)  
Sanger, J., and Sons  
Seabury and Johnson

**CRSED LINSEED**

Mumford, G. S.

**DENTIFRICES**

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Maw, Son and Thompson, S.  
Newbry and Sons  
Sutton, O., and Co.  
Thompson and Capper  
Woods, W. (Areca Nut)

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Hamilton and Co.  
Hornby, A.  
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds  
National Chemical Co.  
Seabury and Johnson  
Sanitas Co.

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Hardy Patent Pick Co.

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Spratts (Patent)

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Bartley and Sons (Limited)  
Evans, Lescher and Webb  
Evans, Sons, and Co. (Savars)  
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Hockin, Wilson and Co  
Idris and Co.  
Kay Bros., Lim.

Lynch and Co.

Marriot, E., and Co.

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May, Roberts and Co.  
Sanger and Sons

Schutze and Co.

Tompson, Walters, Hole  
and Co.  
Toogood, W.

Warren, A. and J.

Wood, Vincent

**DRUMS, CANS, &c.**

Noakes and Co.

**DYES**

Ayrton and Saunders

Pronk, Davis and Co.

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Sbirley, A. W.

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Darton, F., and Co.

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Orme and Co.

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Oil of Olivet Co.

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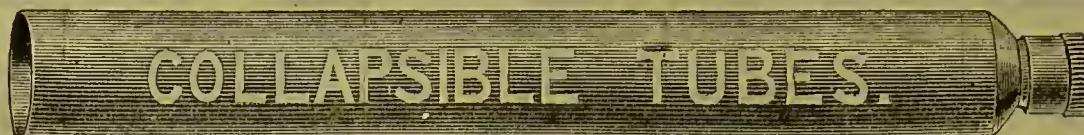
Millar, A., and Co.

Pearson's Liebig's Beef Wine

Phillips, G., and Co. (Pure

Spirits of Wine)

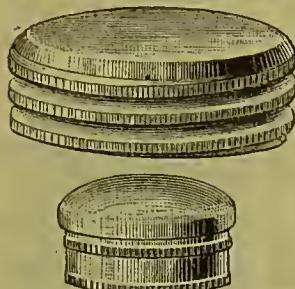
Robinson, B. (Orange)



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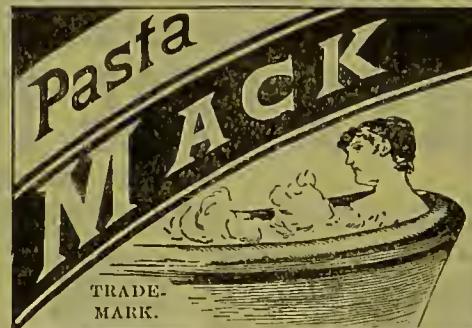
A Lovely Bath and Toilet Water obtained by Using

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This entirely New and Unrivalled Health-giving Preparation Softens the Water, instantly imparts a Most Delicious Odour, and Beautifies the Complexion in an extraordinary way.

Of all respectable Perfumers and Chemists, Beware of Worthless Imitations. See the Trade Mark on every box.



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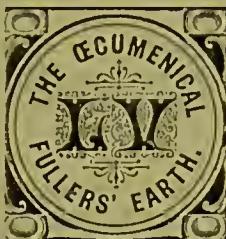
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Full Sample of each Post Free for 2s. 6d.

**THIS SPECIAL BRAND**  
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Its low specific gravity (in comparison with other makes,) speaks for itself, as the lighter the powder the more effectual as an absorbent.  
It being a pure and naturally-formed substance—a native silicate of aluminium, excels all other components, such as so-called Violet Powder, &c.



**FOR BATHS OR WASHING PURPOSES,  
THE LUMP FULLERS' EARTH**

Is specially recommended. A few Lumps placed in the water when washing, or the half of the contents of a Sixpenny Box to a Cold or Warm Bath, commences the hardness of the water and renders it agreeably soft. To all who possess tender or sensitive skins, or who suffer from excess of perspiration, the application of Fullers Earth in Lump or powder will be found most beneficial.

## PRICES.

**Lump, 6d. and 1s. Boxes. 36/- and 72/- per Gross.**

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**Orders value £5 Carriage Paid.**

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**ORIENTAL****AROMATIC SALTS,**  
FOR BATH AND TOILET PURPOSES.

The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS**, when dissolved, render the water very soft, and impart a most agreeable and refreshing perfume that can be diffused with advantage in a room where the air is close and depressing.

The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS** strengthen the tissues, perfume, and invigorate the body, preserving it from contagious diseases, and cleanse the pores, thus facilitating the cutaneous transpiration so necessary to life.

The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS** are unrivalled for beautifying and preserving the Skin, rendering it soft and velvet-like; and for keeping the complexion perfectly bright and clear.

They are indispensable in the Bath as well as in the Bedroom, and should be used by everybody. In most cases of Skin Diseases these Salts will be found invaluable.

*Sold in Bottles at 1/8. Wholesale of the Patentees and Manufacturers—*

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Shipped through London Houses to all parts of the World. Price Lists sent on application to the Works,  
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LONDON DEPOT—1 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE.

**ROBINSON'S ORANGE WINE.**

Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application.

**PHARMACEUTICAL SHERRY WINE.**

This Wine is well adapted for Pharmaceutical Preparations, and is the strength ordered by the B.P. Price, in 6-Gallon Casks, 5/6 per gallon; in 2-Gallon Jars, 6/- per gallon, carriage paid. Casks charged 7/6, Jars 2/6, and allowed if returned. Cash or satisfactory reference to accompany order  
B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.

1888, C. 2877.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.**

MR. JUSTICE CHITTY.

MR. WARD, Reqr.

*Friday, the 25th day of January, 1889.*

BETWEEN

**COLEMAN & COMPANY (LIMITED),**

PLAINTIFFS,

AND

**D. PEARSON (TRADING AS LIEBIG'S WINE COMPANY),**

DEFENDANT.

UPON MOTION this day made unto this Court by Counsel for the Plaintiffs, that the Defendant might stand committed to Prison for his contempt of this Court by having on or about the 10th November, 1888, procured to be printed, and having purchased and published a large number of copies of an article in the *Hospital Gazette*, containing passages to the effect that the Plaintiffs' preparations in the writ mentioned does not contain Meat or Extract of Meat, in breach of the Injunction dated the 15th August, 1888, and upon hearing Counsel for the Defendant, and upon reading the pleadings, the order dated the 15th August, 1888, an Affidavit of William Coleman, filed the 27th December, 1888, and the exhibits therein referred to an Affidavit of William Isaac Simpson, also filed the 27th December, 1888, an Affidavit of Alfred William Wordley, filed the 10th of January, 1889, and an Affidavit of Henry Hillier, filed the 11th January, 1889, and a notice signed by D. Pearson, filed in the Registrar's Book.

And the Plaintiffs by their Counsel admitting that the Defendant has paid to them the sum of Fifty Pounds for their agreed costs of this action, and the Plaintiffs and Defendant by their Counsel consenting that this motion should be treated as a motion for Judgment, and consenting to this judgment. THIS COURT DOTH BY CONSENT ORDER that the Defendant, his Agents, Servants, Travellers and Representatives be perpetually restrained from representing or stating in any way, either verbally or in writing, and in particular either by circular or spurious experiment, or otherwise, that the Plaintiff Company's Preparation does not contain Meat or Extract of Meat, or any other ingredient stated by the Plaintiff Company to be contained therein, or otherwise slandering or libelling the Plaintiff Company in their trade, or otherwise representing, or suggesting, or doing anything calculated to represent, or suggest that the Plaintiff Company's Preparation is spurious or not genuine. Liberty to apply.

# Hypodermic Tabloids.

B. W. &amp; Co.

LONDON]

MARCH 23RD.

B. W. &amp; Co.

[1889.

## Hypodermic Tabloids.

Authorities on Hypodermic medication hold that the use of ready-made solutions of the alkaloids is the cause of a large proportion of the accidents that have occurred from injecting medicines under the skin.

Reason how we may, the alkaloids are at best unstable things, and to assert that in solution or on exposure they will not undergo change is to disregard facts entirely. To hold that none of them are affected by light is equally far from remark. That microscopic organisms develop as a rule in alkaloid solutions has been proven over and over again, and to the presence of these germs abscesses, indurations, &c., have been frequently attributed by the highest authorities. Time and again does the injunction occur throughout the pages of the works on *Materia Medica* that this and that active principle should be freshly dissolved for use. The most cursory observer must notice that with time his solutions undergo a very marked change, and it is hardly philosophical to at once conclude that the change is nothing. The most stable solution that has ever been introduced throws down a sediment after a little time, and the manufacturer of this solution deems it prudent to recommend that it be filtered, after standing awhile, before it is injected. Yet filtering does not remove all irritating foreign matter, as has been proved. Some of the ready-made solutions undergo such a change as to produce, when injected, effects contrary to those desired. A notable example of this is a solution of Pilocarpine, which has been known to change into Jaborine, allied in its action to Atropine. After it had undergone this change, Pilocarpine would of course dry the skin instead of bathing it with profuse perspiration.

But some one may say:—"I have used standing solutions without ill effects." The majority have not; and, as the patients have to take the bulk of the risk, should not the most scientific and safe method be employed in subcutaneous injections? A fact indisputable, that has been proved up to the hilt, is that the alarming accidents, which are particularly liable to occur from the use of "ready-made hypodermic solutions," are not likely to happen when the Hypodermic Tabloids are used.

If there is one time more than another when a medical man needs an agent which he can rely upon with implicit confidence, it is when he resorts to a subcutaneous injection; it is, perchance, in cases of emergency, where there is haemorrhage, or syncope, or poisoning, or delirium, or pain, and where reliability of action, accuracy of dose, and freedom from local after-pain and abscesses, are as far as possible secured.

One reason, no doubt, why hypodermic medication is not more widely resorted to is because of the bulkiness of solutions, and their use being confined very largely to morphine—that potent, subtle, and dangerous drug, a comparatively small dose of which has been known to produce death in a few minutes. A case of solutions must necessarily be more or less bulky, or else contain very few drugs. With the Hypodermic Tabloids the circumstances are different. The B. W. & Co. No. 7 Hypodermic Pocket Case contains 144 carefully apportioned, accurately made Tabloids of compressed alkaloids and active principles. Such an array as this constitutes an armamentarium never before placed in the hands of a medical man. It constitutes an emergency case adapted to a very wide range of usefulness. No matter where he may be, the physician will find it almost daily of service, for the Hypodermic Tabloids are not restricted in their uses to Hypodermic injections, but may be given by the mouth, and used in other ways as well. The case complete contains a little pestle and mortar, a correctly graduated syringe, needles, wires, &c., and a highly condensed monograph on Hypodermic medication, containing notes outlining the uses, doses, and dangers of each drug, with full tables for treating cases of poisoning. It may be carried in the waist-coat pocket.

### DOSE LIST OF HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS.

Prepared by BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.



Aconitin.	Dose, 1-260 gr., externally in neuralgia, shingles, &c.
Apomorphine.	Dose, 1-10 gr., as an emetic in catarrh, poisoning, &c.
Atropin.	Dose, 1-150 gr. to 1-60 gr. in pelvic pains, sciatica, &c.
Caffein Sodio-Salicylate.	Dose, 1-2 gr. in neuralgia, headache, dropsy.
Cocaine.	Dose, 1-6 gr. to 1-2 gr., in all minor surgical operations.
Codein Phosphate.	Dose, 1-4 gr. in diabetes, cough, pain of cancer.
Colchicin.	Dose, 1-100 gr., in gout, rheumatism, &c.
Cornutin (Active principle of Ergot).	Dose, 1-60 gr.
Curare.	Dose, 1-12 gr., in hydrophobia, convulsions, tetanus, &c.
Digitalin.	Dose, 1-100 gr., in cardiac and renal disease (dropsy).
Ergotinin.	Dose, 1-150 gr. to 1-300 gr., in hemorrhage, &c.
Eserin.	Dose, 1-100 gr. in ophthalmic practice, constipation, &c.
Homatropin (unirritating).	Dose, 1-250 gr., to dilate pupil, &c.
Hydrarg. Perchlor.	Dose, 1-60 gr. to 1-30 gr., in syphilis, carbuncles, &c.
Hyoscone.	Dose, 1-200 gr. to 1-75 gr., as a powerful cerebral sedative.
Hyoscyamin.	Dose, 1-80 gr. to 1-20 gr., in insomnia, nervous trembling, convulsions.
Morphine Bi-Meconate.	Dose, 1-8 gr. 1-6 gr. 1-4 gr. to 1-3 gr.
Morphine Sulphate.	Dose, 1-12. 1 8. 1-6. 1-4. 1-3 to 1-2 gr.
Morphine and Atropine combinations.	
Pilocarpine.	Dose, 1-10 gr., 1-3 gr. to 1-2 gr., as a powerful diaphoretic.
Quinine Hydrobromate.	Dose, 1-2 gr., in sunstroke, tropical fevers, &c.
Sclerotic Acid.	Dose, 1-2 gr., to excite contraction of uterus.
Strychnine.	Dose, 1-150 gr. to 1-60 gr., in paralysis and gastralgia.
Strophantin.	Dose, 1-500 gr., in dyspepsia with cardiac dropsy.

Hypodermic Tabloids of the principal drugs and alkaloids supplied to the Trade in tubes, containing from 12 to 20 Tabloids each, price 12s. per doz. tubes. B. W. & Co. No. 7 Hypodermic Pocket Case fitted complete with syringe, &c., and 12 tubes of the Hypodermic Tabloids according to selection, price 15s.

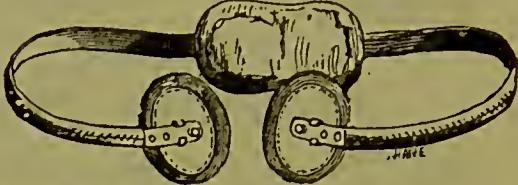
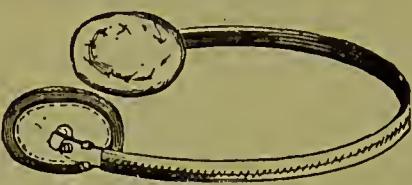
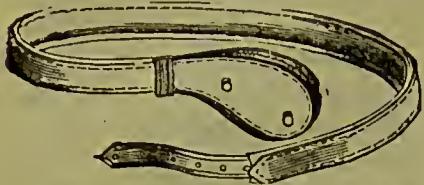
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Cervical Jacket, No. 1. Cervical Jacket, No. 3.

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#### JACKET

(in cases of slight deformity)

circumference at axilla.

" waist.

" hips.

Length from axilla to great trochanter.

In severe angular cases circumference over apex of curve, position of ditto, and contour should be given; in lateral cases a description of the case.

In all cases it must be stated if for male or female.

#### CERVICAL JACKETS.

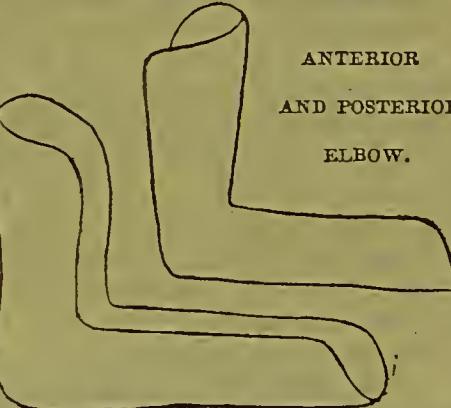
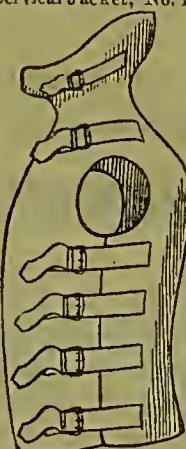
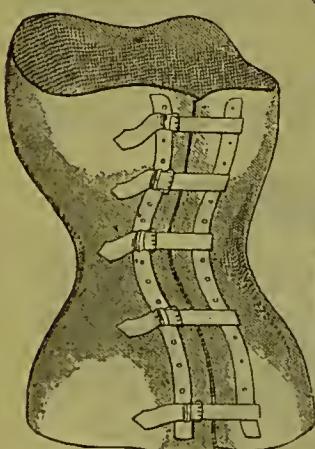
Same measurements required, and circumference at neck, and length from neck to axilla.

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Points	{	Large	...	...	1s. "	2s. 6d
		Small	...	...	9d. "	2s.
Squares	...	...	...	...	2s. 6d. each.	

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EDWARD DARKE, Secretary.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 2.

# The Malt Question.

LONDON.]

MARCH 23RD.

[1889.]

## Facta non Verba.

There are a few things which we have emphasized from time to time, viz. :—

1. That it is a grave mistake, in making Extract of Malt, to substitute inferior malting cereals, like wheat and oats, for barley.

2. That all scientific chemists and all maltsters are unanimous in the condemnation of wheat and oats for malting. (This is the outcome of ages of experience.)

3. That all scientific authorities and maltsters are agreed as to the incomparably superior malting properties of barley.

4. That to compare the alleged diastatic activity of cerealin and gluten in wheat to malt-diastase is, upon the face of it, an exemplification of Zeno's *reductio ad absurdum* method.

5. That the fact that barley is the only grain suitable for malting is let severely alone, and subsidiary issues are introduced.

6. That in the abundance of digestive principles (diastase, &c.), which renders the starch and nitrogenous matters in barley soluble, this grain has no known equal in the vegetable kingdom.

7. That the proportion of carbo-hydrates in oats (55.43) and wheat (67.89) could not compare with that in barley, which is 82.2. (NOTE.—When those who substitute wheat and oats for two-thirds of the barley claim an average of over 80 of carbo-hydrates of course we know how to value their figures.)

8. That in nitrogenous matters, barley, according to all rational estimates, leads the way. The proportion in barley is 12.1 and in a mixture of wheat and oats" 12.075 (*Composed with figures from Blyth*). NOTE.—Naturally enough, quotations of 17 to 30 are made for the purpose of misleading).

9. That wheat not only falls far below barley in carbo-hydrates, but is "deficient in fat and in vegetable salts which may form carbonates in the system" (Parkes). "Barley contains rather more protean bodies than wheat" (Ibid).

10. That barley contains a larger proportion than any other cereal of soluble albuminoids and of soluble phosphates, both of these substances preserving a constant relation."

### MUSPRATT ON BARLEY FOR MALTING.

Quotations from Muspratt have been lately adduced to show how much better is a "wheat and oats" malt than the Kepler Malt Extract of Pure Barley Malt. We hardly think they will be made any more, but if they are they should be read side by side with the following. Here is what Muspratt really says:—"Any of the cereals may be employed in the preparation of malt, but barley is preferred for

this purpose, because experience has demonstrated that it contains the largest percentage of diastase."

### THE VERDICT FOR KEPLER.

"It is the best known" (*Lancet*).

"It is by far the best" (*Medical Times & Gazette*).

"It is undoubtedly the best" (*Med. Record*).

"It is delicious to the taste" (*Medical Press*).

### Best Form for giving Cod Liver Oil.

There are a few things in connection with cod liver oil, for which the fair and impartial will cheerfully award us the credit of originality. They are—

1. Having *first* pointed out that cod liver oil should be given (physiologically) with another food, the same as fat-food is always taken at meals.

2. Greater than all—having discovered a process for dissolving a pure cod liver oil in a properly prepared extract of malt rich in digestive ferments; the outcome of the procedure being the Kepler Solution.

3. The production of the only practically tasteless preparation of oil which does not sour the mouth after being taken.

Of the multitudinous preparations of cod liver oil, the Kepler Solution is the one manufactured on truly physiological lines. This *food* combination exerts a demulcent action upon the throat, and reflexly soothes the larynx, &c., in sore throat, or coughs and colds. In taking it, oil is no more traceable than when milk is drunk—and who thinks of the butter when drinking milk? By so intimately incorporating the molecules of the oil with those of the Kepler Extract that a solution is produced, a delicate stomach is saved from the derangement caused by cod liver oil in other forms, and by ordinary fats and oils. Thus by the demulcent action, as well as the digestive activity of the product, the stomach itself is toned, and digestion improved. With the improved digestion fuller ingestion of food and a better assimilation follow, consequent upon which we find an altered state of nutrition and increased weight. With greater efficiency than ever, the oil (when dissolved) imparts vital stability to the feeble degenerated cells appearing in the bronchi and elsewhere. Its alterative power is greatly enhanced by the malt, thus bringing about a new and improved condition of nutrition, affecting all the parts of the body, so that from consumption, scrofula, and wasting on the one hand, to rheumatism, Bright's disease, and chronic intestinal and skin troubles on the other, we find it constitutes the basis of many varied lines of therapeutic and dietetic procedure.

Kepler Extract of Malt and Kepler Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil (Kepler Solution) supplied to the Trade in bottles, containing  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Retail prices, 2s. 6d. and 4s. Special terms to Hospitals. Supplied by all Chemists.

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Put up in ...	5-lb. Tins.	50-lb. Tins (Two Tins in a Case).	Barrels, about 3 cwt. each.
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## TRINITRINE. (NITROGLYCERINE.)

Trinitrine.—"Trinitrine is the new name for nitro-glycerine, the general adoption of which has been advocated by Dujardin, Beaumetz, Huchard, and other Continental observers.—Its occurrence in prescriptions is less likely to alarm the susceptibilities of delicate, nervous, or highly-strung patients than the more commonly employed term. The Tabloids of Compressed Trinitrine are made with sugar of milk, which is admirably adapted for the purpose, and dissolves much more rapidly than any of the ordinarily employed excipients. We have made trial of these new tabloids, and find that they answer admirably in cases of angina-pectoris, giving prompt relief to the paroxysms of pain. The Compound Trinitrine Tabloids, containing, in addition to nitro-glycerine, nitrite of amyl, menthol, and capsicum, constitute a valuable preparation, and will, in all probability, speedily replace the officinal formula."—*Lancet*, April 24, 1886.

In full doses Trinitrine accelerates the heart's action, dilates the arterioles, flushes the face, and produces headache. Too large a dose may cause languor, nausea, pain in the stomach, and occasionally even temporary unconsciousness.



### TABLOIDS.

	To the Trade.	Gr.	In Bot.	Retail	Doz.
Trinitrine (Nitro-glycerine) ..	1/100	25	.. 1/	7/	
" "	.. 1/100	100	.. 2/	18/	
" "	.. 1/50	25	.. 1/	7/	
" "	.. 1/50	100	.. 2/	18/	
Trinitrine and Amyl Nitrite —	—	25	.. 1/6	12/	
" "	—	100	.. 4/	36/	
Trinitrine Comp.	Trinitrine .. 1/100 Nitrite of Amyl .. 1/50 Capsicum .. 1/50 Menthol .. 1/50	Trinitrine .. 1/100			
		Nitrite of Amyl .. 1/50			
		Capsicum .. 1/50	25	.. 1/3	12/
		Menthol .. 1/50			

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See "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," December 15th. 1874.

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For preparing peptonised or partially digested milk, soups, &c. Bottles, 2/6, 4/6, and 8/6, with full directions.

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An exceedingly active fluid pepsin. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls with meals. Bottles, 3/6, 5/6, and 10/6.

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A delicious quick restorative; will keep in any climate. Tins, 2/ each.

**MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. PAINE & F. B. BENGER), PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, MANCHESTER**

### BENGER'S PEPTONISED CHICKEN JELLY.

A nutritive delicacy for Invalids. Tins, 2/ each.

### BENGER'S FOOD (Pancreatised).

For Infants, Children, and Invalids. This delicious and highly nutritive food is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. Tins, 1/6, 2/6, 5/, and 10/.

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WE have pleasure in announcing to Continental subscribers that henceforth, by arrangement with the post offices of the various countries, subscriptions to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be paid at any post office in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Norway, Russia, and Sweden at our rates, namely 10s. per annum including postal delivery to subscribers in any of those countries. Subscriptions may date from the first issue of any month.

TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.—Our representative, Mr. T. E. Parker, will pay a business visit to the United States and Canada during the next few months. Mr. Parker will leave England on March 23, and will be in New York early in April. He intends to also visit during his tour Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toronto, and Montreal. Letters for him may be addressed to Mr. Harry V. Dakers, office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 45 Liberty Street, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS of situations vacant and wanted, businesses for disposal, &c., will be received by us up till the first post on Friday morning.

NEW OFFICE AT SYDNEY, N.S.W.—Our Australian staff have found it necessary to take an office at Sydney, N.S.W. This is situated at 13 Queen's Chambers, Barrack Street.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, published monthly at our Melbourne office, can be supplied to subscribers outside Australasia at 5s. per annum, payable in advance, and commencing at any date. Chemists interested in the drug trade and the pharmaceutical affairs of the Australasian Colonies will find a full record of all events affecting their occupation in *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*. Single copies can be supplied at 8d. each. Application should be made by English or American subscribers to the office at 42 Cannon Street, London.

THE reading cases which we offer to subscribers are now used by a very large number of chemists, and are found very convenient. They keep together thirteen numbers in very tidy form, always ready for reference. By having two cases in hand the numbers of a complete volume are always available until the time comes for binding. We sell these cases at the office for 1s., or by parcels post 1s. 3d., or two for 2s. 3d. We cannot forward them to any house for enclosure, nor by any of the carriers, as in the latter case we have to pay for booking.



## "THE ART OF DISPENSING."

Price 3s. 6d., or by post 3s. 10d. May be ordered along with ordinary goods from the principal wholesale houses, who supply it at the published price, 3s. 6d. A list of the firms who hold stock was published in our issue of March 16.

This book may be obtained in Australia from the office of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, Normanby-Chambers, Melbourne, price 5s.

Our agent in New York, Mr. Harry V. Dakers, 45 Liberty Street, will supply "The Art of Dispensing" to American pharmacists at \$1.25 per copy, post free.

"The Art of Dispensing" may be obtained from Evans and Sons (Limited), Montreal, at \$1.25 per copy; B. G. Lennon & Co., East London and Port Elizabeth; Lennon & Tebb, Cape Town; and Bertie-Smith & Co., Bombay, at 5s. per copy.

## "THE HANDY BOOK OF MEDICINE-STAMP DUTY."

THIS work has been written for us by Mr. E. N. Alpe, of the Solicitors' Department, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, a gentleman who has wide experience in and intimate knowledge of administration of the Acts which regulate the sale of proprietary medicines. The Handy Book is, consequently, of exceptional value to chemists and druggists, more especially in showing how medicines are made liable to stamp-duty by labelling, circulars, and the like. Reviewers have been unanimous in stating that the work is not only complete, but interesting and invaluable. It is as free as possible from legal phrasology, is readable, and is nicely got up. Price 2s. 6d., or by post 2s. 9d. May be obtained through the wholesale houses in the same way as "The Art of Dispensing."

## Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor, will much oblige.

### BACUP.

ACCIDENT TO A DRUGGIST.—One day last week as Mr. Arthur Pickup, chemist and druggist, Yorkshire Street, and a poor-law guardian for the township of Newchurch, was proceeding to his residence, Ash Cottage, he slipped upon some frozen snow and fractured his left arm.

### BIRMINGHAM.

RAILWAY RATES.—A committee of the Midland Counties Chemists' Association has been appointed to consider the proposed railway rates.

A PRESCRIPTION ordering, with other ingredients, salicylate of phenol has been a puzzle to some pharmacists of this city. Perhaps for the benefit of the other members of the craft who may alight on this, as well, too, for the wholesale men, it may be useful to say that salol is implied.

MIDLAND COUNTIES CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—A musical and social meeting was held at the Colonnade Hotel, on Tuesday evening, March 19, when members and associates rendered songs and recitations. Owing to the unfavourable weather the meeting was not so good as usual. Mr. Thompson invited members to make inquiries about a convenient cricket-field for the use of the association during the coming season.

### LEICESTER.

RAILWAY RATES.—A meeting of chemists and druggists, convened by the Leicester Chemists' Association, was held at the old Town Hall, Leicester, on Friday evening, March 15, to consider the Railway Rates Bill. Mr. J. G. F. Richardson presided, and after describing the proposed Bill and pointing out how seriously it would affect the retail trade, called upon Mr. T. H. Lloyd, who described in detail the changes it would make in the carriage of small consignments of drugs, and how it would tend to alter the present mode of transacting business. Mr. E. H. Butler proposed that the following resolution be forwarded to the President of the Board of Trade:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the period of eight weeks allowed for objections to the revised classification of the railway and canal traffic and revised schedules of maximum rates submitted by the railway companies is insufficient; and that application be made to the Board of Trade for a further extension of time in reference thereto." This was seconded by Mr. T. H. Lloyd, and carried unanimously. After further discussion it was decided to adjourn to March 29.

### LIVERPOOL.

MORE CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.—Mr. Husband, deputy coroner, held an inquest on Saturday last, at Warrington, touching the death of a man unknown, whose body was discovered in the Central Hotel on the previous afternoon. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the man died from the effects of carbolic-acid administered by himself.

ANNUAL DINNER.—The success of the recently-held annual dinner is the topic of conversation. On no previous occasion has the attendance been so great, nor have there been so many distinguished visitors present. A marked omission in your report is a mention of the presence of the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, who was referred to by one of the speakers in reference to the valuable services of the press.

GUM ARABIC.—Formerly a large quantity of gum acacia was imported into and held in Liverpool. As far as can be ascertained there is not now a single case or seron here—the whole stock consisting of a few brokers' samples. The gum as it arrived from the Soudan was so dry that it paid to keep it for a time in warehouse. A seron of about 400 lbs. would always increase in weight, sometimes to the extent of 15 lbs.

or 20 lbs. No such increase results from keeping Brazilian and Indian gums.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—Mr. J. S. Ward has just issued a new prospectus of his school, which seems to be progressing very satisfactorily. The course of study has been approved by the council of the Association, and one of the vice-presidents has recently visited the school, expressing himself satisfied with the teaching. It only now requires that this visiting should be done periodically and systematically, and that an annual report should be submitted by the principal to render the organisation an exceedingly good one.

### MANCHESTER.

RAILWAY RATES AND CHARGES have formed the subject of a good deal of discussion in Lancashire and Cheshire within the past week. Last Saturday at a meeting held in Chester Town Hall, and on Tuesday at the Town Hall of Manchester, encouraging reports were submitted as to the progress of the opposition to the railway companies' proposals. While the objections to the revised classification of merchandise were at both meetings numerous and weighty, the condemnation of the proposed terminal charges was still more severe. At the Manchester meeting the following additions were made to the consultative committee of the Lancashire and Cheshire conference on railway rates and charges, viz.: Mr. George S. Woolley, representing the Manchester Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade; Mr. Simon Jude and Mr. S. H. Cox, representing the Mineral Water Trades Association; and Mr. N. Kilvert, representing the lard trade.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Association was held on the night of Thursday, March 14, Mr. George S. Woolley presiding. The business consisted of a paper by Mr. W. Spencer Turner (of the Manchester College of Pharmacy) entitled "Rambling Notes on the English Medicinal Plants." Mr. Turner explained that in preparing his paper he had borne in mind that he was not writing either on botany or *materia medica*, and that he was not addressing students. He began by showing some specimens of belladonna which he had found in Norfolk and at Furness Abbey, and compared them with a mounted specimen of a flowering branch of *Scopolia Carinolica*, which was given to him as belladonna many years ago. These "poisonous plants" are so carefully eradicated by agriculturists that they are rapidly becoming very rare. He also showed a specimen of enchanter's nightshade (*Circsea lutetiana*), which, he said, resembles belladonna in nothing but its name. Henbane came next, and a specimen was shown obtained from a cottage garden in Lincolnshire during the summer vacation. The plant when found stood about three feet high, was very sticky, and had an unmistakable smell, which increased during the first week of drying and then rapidly decreased, until at the end of a month it did not smell any more than *Fol. hyoscyami* usually does. Some seaside plants were next shown—*Amomophila arundinacea* and *Hippophaë rhamnoides*, and Mr. Turner remarked that these are planted in the sand to bind it together, and to prevent its being blown inward by the wind; that they are not natives of England, but were introduced during the period between Henry VIII. and Charles II. by the "sea-wall builders" from the Netherlands. *Hippophaë*, he said, is often called "sea buckthorn," and this would introduce *Rhamnus frangula* and *R. cathartica*, changing the scene from "the sand-built ridge of heaped hills that mound the sea" to the flat country round Ely, where hedges of these plants separate the fields. Valerian and mazzorene were then mentioned, and stramonium fruits were shown, and then "pellitory of the wall." After describing several laurels Mr. Turner concluded his "Notes" by pointing out how few common plants, even of those which grow wild, are true natives of England, named some of the widely-scattered sources from which Manchester and similar towns are supplied with flowers, fruit, and vegetables, and spoke of the great use such markets as Smithfield Market, Manchester, are of to teachers and students. A short discussion which followed the reading of the paper was taken part in by the chairman, Messrs. W. Wilkinson, Hart, Kemp, Forbes, Smith, and Wilson (secretary).

**THE HANSOM CAB MYSTERY.**—The young man, Charles Parton, who has been tried at the Liverpool Assizes during this week for the murder of Mr. John Fletcher by the administration of chloral in order to be able to rob him of a gold watch-chain, has been convicted and sentenced to death. Parton is only eighteen years of age. It will be remembered that Parton is the youth who was identified by Mr. Charles Bromley, chemist, London Road, Liverpool, as having stolen a pound-bottle of chloral from his counter on February 19 last. The medical evidence given by Dr. John H. Barker and Dr. Reynolds, of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, was to the effect that the death was consistent with either alcoholic or chloral poisoning. Mr. C. Estcourt, the Manchester city analyst, testified that he had analysed the stomach with a special view to discovering chloroform or chloral. In the contents of the first two jars he found indications of the presence of chloral; in the third jar no such indications were found. He had made three separate and distinct tests, and each time he obtained the same result, viz., that chloral was present in the stomach and intestines. In cross-examination by Mr. M'Keand, the witness said he had been told to examine the contents of the jars with a view to finding chloral or chloroform. He had been unable to collect any of the chloral from the stomach of the deceased; as chloral is very soluble he could not therefore say how much chloral had been administered. He had never tested for chloral before; this was the first case of poisoning with intent by chloral recorded. There had, of course, been many cases of accidental chloral poisoning, which had never required a test. Dr. Julius Dreschfeld, professor of pathology, and physician to the Manchester Infirmary, said he had examined the heart, kidneys, and portions of the liver of the deceased. In his opinion death resulted from syncope due to the combined effect of chloral and alcohol. Death was not due to alcohol alone. His reasons for this conclusion were that alcoholic poisoning produces either sudden death from syncope, a very rare occurrence, or else coma, which after some few hours results in syncope. In sudden death from syncope a doctor would expect the deceased to have taken large doses of spirits, and to have found at the post-mortem examination largely-developed fatty degeneration of the heart and considerable haemorrhage of the brain. Neither of those symptoms appeared in the deceased. In sudden syncope from alcohol the blood would be fluid and not clotted. In cases of coma the right ventricle of the heart was dilated, and contained clots of blood. Chloral was far more dangerous when acting with alcohol than when alone. Chloral could not be present naturally in the human body. He had added the contents of a small phial containing 90 grains of chloral to a pint of beer, and the colour of the beer had not been altered, and the taste of the beer was still the same if drunk at once. If not drunk at first a pungent flavour was detected. In cross-examination the witness said that if the deceased man took twenty minutes to sip the beer he would feel the pungency at each sip.—It is reported that Parton has confessed that he drugged Mr. Fletcher, stating that when he found that he had given him too much he resorted to the cab as the best means of escape.

#### ROCHESTER.

**A COUNTY COURT CASE.**—At the Rochester County Court on Tuesday, Mr. Frank Cowan, chemist, of Star Hill, Rochester, sued Messrs. W. J. Hyatt & J. Ryan jointly, to recover 5*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* for chemicals supplied. The defendants had a photographic and picture-frame makers' business, and the name of Hyatt & Ryan was on the shop fascia, and the goods were supplied to orders bearing the name of Hyatt & Ryan. Now, however, the defendants denied the existence of any partnership, and Hyatt swore that the transactions with the plaintiff were on his own account. The Judge ordered the officials to remove Hyatt from the court, as he had disgraced himself, and judgment was given for the plaintiff against both defendants with costs.

#### SOUTH SHIELDS.

**POISONOUS PATENT MEDICINES.**—At the inquest on the body of the young man named Thornton, whose death from chlorodyne we reported last week, Dr. Turnbull drew the attention of the jury to the fact that the bottle did not bear

a label bearing upon it the word "Poison," though there was a Government stamp upon the bottle. Chlorodyne contained several very powerful poisons, amongst them morphia and prussic acid, both of which were deadly poisons. A proper dose of chlorodyne was 30 drops, but the bottle would contain 1 *oz.* or 480 drops. The coroner said the law as to the sale of poisons wanted thoroughly revising, a proof of which they had in the fact that a person could purchase chlorodyne without even a question being asked. Dr. Turnbull had very properly drawn attention to this matter,

#### TORQUAY.

**FIRE.**—On Friday afternoon damage to the extent of about 50*l.* was caused by a fire on the premises of the County Drug Stores, owned by Mr. Milne, Fleet Street. The outbreak was caused by a cat overturning a bottle of tincture of myrrh in the storeroom adjoining the shop. The flame quickly spread, and but for prompt attention the entire premises must have been destroyed.

#### SCOTLAND.

##### EDINBURGH.

**RESULT OF DRINKING METHYLATED SPIRIT.**—A young cattle drover was apprehended last week for being drunk and incapable, and has since died in the Royal Infirmary. He had been drinking methylated spirits, and his death is attributed to this.

**THE SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.**—Mr. Macpherson at the meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday moved his resolution in regard to restriction on the manufacture and sale of methylated spirit, with a view to preventing the continuance of the use of that spirit as an intoxicating liquor; and Bailie Russell, who seconded it, strongly urged that there was no reason why the sale of methylated spirit should not be altogether prohibited on Sundays. The motion was remitted to the Lord Provost's Committee.

#### GLASGOW.

AT a meeting of the Glasgow Chemists and Druggists' Association (assistants' section), held on March 14, a discussion took place on the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill. The secretary, Mr. A. Kerr Chalmers, opened the discussion by reading the text of the proposed measure and some notes on the subject, in which he spoke strongly in favour of a curriculum, urging that its adoption would have the double advantage of stemming the influx of new members into the trade and of strengthening public confidence in the skill and capacity of the druggist. Mr. Bruce approved of the Bill, but was not very clear as to its bearing on assistants in doctors' shops. Did the clause declaring that every candidate presenting himself for the final part of the examination must show that he had served three years in the open shop of a chemist and druggist, &c., not apply to them? The chairman (Mr. J. P. Gilmour) said he had always understood that under the Medical Act, and by virtue of his diploma, every registered medical practitioner was entitled to trade as a chemist and druggist, and that, therefore, his dispensers would be on the same footing as a druggist's assistant. Mr. Watson considered it unfair that the Bill, which proposed stringent conditions for ensuring the proper qualification of the lawful druggist, took no cognisance whatever of doctors' shops, the management of which was invariably either in the hands of an unqualified man, who was sheltered behind the doctor, or of utterly incompetent assistants. In Glasgow at least the greater part of all the dispensing trade was done in such places. Several other speakers followed on similar lines, the main argument of those on the side of the Bill being that in some undefined way it would improve the material condition of the trade. Mr. Wallace said that as a master he was totally opposed to a curriculum. They (the masters) had held a meeting about a year ago to protest against the previous Bill, and, as they all knew, petitioned against it. The feeling among them was still as strong as ever, and he believed that another meeting for a similar purpose would soon be convened. The chairman, in closing the debate, condemned the Bill as unnecessary and unjust. Those who expected that a curriculum would be a panacea for the ills of overcrowding, external competition, &c., would

find themselves mistaken. As for the idea that the public prefer to give their custom to the scientifically-trained pharmacist, it was simply absurd. It is true, he continued, that whenever anything goes wrong there is a great outcry for the higher education of the druggist; but when it comes to be a difference of a few pence in the price of a prescription between the diplomaed A and the ignorant, unprincipled pirate B, the discriminating customer goes to B, the truth being that skill is too subtle and intangible an essence to find public appreciation in a pecuniary form. On the question, "Curriculum or no curriculum?" being put to the meeting, the "noes" had it by a large majority.

#### FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**OXYGEN IN ASPHYXIA.**—From April 1, 1889, Paris firemen will be provided with cylinders of oxygen under pressure, to be used for the prompt relief of persons suffocated during fires. The oxygen will be added to the regular supply of medicines always at hand in case of accidents.

M. COIGNET, the pharmacist of the Place Péreire who recently shot dead his assistant and missed his wife, under circumstances related at the time by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, has obtained a divorce in his favour, and the custody of the children. His wife tried to retain the younger one, but the Court has decided against her.

M. ROUSSAN, the Rennes chemist who in the course of a lawsuit against an alcohol rectifying company, previously alluded to, managed to have ex-Minister Barbe, Senator Naquet, and other personages brought before the bar of the Seine Correctional Tribunal, has been defeated and sentenced in damages to each of the defendants. He will appeal to a higher court, he says.

**DEATH OF PROFESSOR HERBELIN.**—M. Herbelin, whose decease has just been announced, was the professor of pharmacy and toxicology at the Nantes School of Medicine and Pharmacy. He was born in 1832, graduated in 1854 as a pharmacist of the first class, was in 1876 appointed a supplemental professor at the Nantes School, and two years later regular professor. He filled also various positions in the hospitals, and since 1881 was hospital pharmacist-in-chief.

**AN INDICTMENT LOST.**—At a recent meeting of the Sud-Ouest Pharmaceutical Society, the secretary reported that the lawsuit begun by the organisation against a dealer at Auch for illegal practice of pharmacy was on February 6 called up before the court. But when the case was ready for pleading, it was discovered the indictment papers could not be found. The case has been postponed, as no one seems to know what has become of the missing documents. Yet the society means to follow up the prosecution.

**THE DHEUR ASYLUM.**—The Assistance Publique Council have selected as a site a plot of ground measuring about 2½ acres at Ivry, opposite the Incurable Asylum. The land belongs to the Public Assistance itself, and fulfils the conditions imposed by the will of deceased. A sum of 1,300,000f. was last year bequeathed by M. Dheur for the erection of a house of retreat exclusively devoted to old men of the Sorbonne and Jardin-des-Plantes quarters; and the testator especially directed that the building should not be distant more than 10 kilometres (6 miles) from the city.

**THE MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.**—The campaign against M. Charles Girard is still carried on with unabated bitterness by the *XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle*. Every day new charges are brought forward, old ones rehashed, and denunciatory letters published from a number of complainants. That there is something rotten in the laboratory management scarcely admits of doubt; but it would serve no good purpose, nor would it be interesting, to add more specimens to those already given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Outside of the accusing paper most people seem to care but little for further developments, and to prefer waiting for the official investigation impending.

**THE DECLINE OF THE BERET.**—The newly-adopted students' head-dress begins to show signs of an early dis-

appearance. True, many enough of them are seen on the streets, but few are worn in the faculties. As anyone is at liberty to decorate his topknot as he pleases, many young fellows, shop-boys and others, wanting to put on airs, wear huge berets, and, not satisfied with the students' subdued colours, sport gold, silver, or flaming scarlet bands. Some students, who would like to keep all the airs to themselves, feel angry at this theft of their thunder, and have called a meeting to devise some means of preventing outsiders from imitating their headgear. So far they have found nothing better than the idea of copyrighting a certain shape and colour of beret, which none but authentic students shall be able to purchase. Undoubtedly the beret is very sick, and an early demise may be anticipated.

**THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.**—The following countries or sections will be officially represented:—In Europe, Greece, Norway, Servia, Switzerland, San Marino, and Monaco; in Asia, Japan, Persia, and Siam; in Africa, Morocco and the South African Republic; in Oceania, Victoria, New Zealand, and New South Wales; and in America, the United States, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chili, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, San Domingo, San Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Besides, private committees represent all the other States of Europe except Germany, Egypt, and Brazil. Some British colonies, also not enumerated separately, will be represented. Great Britain has obtained the enormous space of 25,000 square metres, all told, by far the largest aggregate. Its exhibitors are at work in dead earnest, and a fine display is expected. The United States have 8,000 metres, and will be extremely well represented in the machinery gallery.

**ACID PRODUCTION IN FRANCE.**—For the past two years the quantity of sulphuric acid produced has largely increased. Although the exportation in 1888 was 6,000,000 kilos. (6,000 tons) less than in 1887, it was 5,000,000 kilos. more than in 1886. Much of the chemical is used for the manufacture of superphosphates, also quantities of acid at 66° have been required for making melinite. Pyrites are largely employed, Southern manufacturers preferring the Spanish mineral, and Northern the mineral pyrites, as well as the Swedish, which contain no arsenic. The importation of pyrites was in 1886 22,000 tons; in 1887, 24,000; and in 1888, 30,000; while the exportation for the same periods was 23,500, 19,500, and 21,500 tons. As to sulphur, 192,000 tons were imported during the three years now considered. Muriatic acid has experienced similar changes, the production and importation having increased in 1888, while the exportation was about a thousand tons less than the year preceding.

**LUMINOUS CASCADE FOR THE EXPOSITION.**—At the Academy of Sciences' sitting of March 18 M. Troost described an apparatus, newly imagined by M. Beckman, for illuminating large size jets of falling water. Colladon's method, hitherto employed, consists in the use of a hollow cylinder containing water under pressure. Several holes allow the water to flow down in the shape of parabolic jets, and little windows on the opposite side of the cylinder enable the operator to throw a pencil of electric light into the axis of each one of the jets. The effect, probably known to most readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, is exceedingly fine, as the light follows the course of the water, and each jet sparkles like liquid fire. Unfortunately the plan will not work with high pressures, when the jets are, for instance, thrown much farther than one metre from the cylinder. In the new system devised by M. Beckman the jets will be, owing to an ingenious form of faucet, hollow instead of solid, and the electric light will be projected into the central space. It has been found that streams of water may thus be illuminated throughout even when thrown 4½ or 5 metres from the cylinder or fountain, and a brilliant night display is expected in the Exposition gardens.

**WEAK LAUDANUM** appears to be a ground of complaint in U.S.A. as well as in Great Britain. A physician, practising in one of the largest cities, complains to the *Druggists' Circular* that he has never been able to obtain a tincture of opium of *Pharmaeopœia* strength, and our contemporary, in much similar terms to those which we have employed, exhorts pharmacists to pay more attention to galenicals.

## GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Berlin Correspondent.)

**SODEN MINERAL-WATER PASTILLES.**—Th. E. Wahlkampf, who had leased one of the Soden springs and had begun to place his own Soden pastilles on the market in competition with those originally introduced, has been suddenly checked. His products are now confiscated by the Frankfort police without any reason being given for such proceedings.

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—The statistics for 1887 show a slight increase of hydrophobia cases in Germany, 556 deaths having occurred in animals, but only four with men—all of the latter were transmitted from dogs afflicted with the disease. The period of incubation lasted fifty-two days in one case, ten weeks in the second, seven months in the third, and in the fourth case it could not be determined.

**PUNISHMENT FOR A DISPENSING ERROR.**—A young, duly-qualified chemist had to make up a prescription consisting of creosote, tincture of gentian, and port wine. He gave oil of crotonis instead of the creosote. The patient, after taking the medicine, and not approving of the intense colic and purging he suffered, sent the medicine to an analyst, who detected the error, and the result was one month's imprisonment for the unfortunate chemist.

**THE SCHERING COMPANY.**—The annual report for 1888 of the well-known firm "Chemische Fabrik auf Actien," formerly "Schering," says that, in consequence of increased and somewhat unexpected competition, last year's profit has been considerably below that of the year before. The directorate had had the stock minutely examined, and they appear to state the position very candidly. They report, as it is, a net profit of 611,738m., or over 30,000l. sterling.

**CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS ARE NOT ARTISANS.**—At the annual meeting of the "Apothekerverein" held last year in Berlin, the intention of the Government to provide artisans and labourers when of advanced age or unfit for work with pensions, paid out of funds which it was proposed to collect in such a way that each working-man or employé should annually contribute a certain small percentage of his regular income, was alluded to. It was anticipated that chemists' assistants would be included under this scheme; the commission of the Imperial Parliament, however, has lately decided that chemists' assistants and apprentices shall not be included, a decision which has been very favourably received by the pharmaceutical body.

**HYDROXYLAMINE.**—The suggestion of Professor Binz to introduce hydroxylamine as a substitute for pyrogallic and chrysophanic acids has been practically taken up by Dr. Eichhoff, who reports enthusiastically on this new drug. He used the following formula:—

Hydroxylam. hydrochlor.	..	..	..	gr. ij.
Spirit. vili	..	..	..	.. 3ij.
Glycerin.	..	..	..	.. 3ij.

S.: For external use.

The affected parts of the skin, after being first washed with soft soap, are painted with this solution from four to five times a day. The alcoholic solution has the advantage of penetrating the skin much more rapidly than if ointments were used as a vehicle. Application of stronger solutions than 1 per cent. require caution. Hydroxylamine has been used by Dr. Eichhoff for ringworm and the disease in close relation to ringworm, called sycosis parasitaria, and also in cases of lupus vulgaris. Especially with the latter, his success was remarkable. He also recommends the drug for treating psoriasis and parasitic eczema.

**PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION.**—In the Imperial Parliament some important questions of pharmaceutical legislation have recently been under discussion. The Minister of Public Education, in reply to some interrogations, stated first that it was intended that the patent-medicine question should be settled in conjunction with new regulations respecting the sale of drugs in general. The Government scheme was ready for approval, and had been submitted to the representatives of the different Federal States. By the Prussian Government it had already been brought before the Royal Commission for Pharmacy, as well as before the

Deputation for Public Medicine and Hygiene. The latter had the day before commenced its deliberations on the subject. In the second place the Minister said the scheme for the Pharmacy Bill was nearly completed, and after being approved by the Prussian States Ministry would be submitted to Parliament. As for the third, and, for the Prussian pharmacist, the most important question, concerning the sale of newly-granted licences to carry on business, he declared that he was "not yet in a position to give a decided answer." Decisions had lately been given which might seriously affect the practical case; these had induced him to give the matter further consideration.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

**THE EXAMINATIONS.**—Appended is a copy of the reply sent by the Council of the Society to the Privy Council in reference to Dr. Duffey's report on the examinations held in 1888:—

March 13, 1889.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of December 27 last, I am directed by the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in Council, that my Council has had under consideration the report of Dr. G. F. Duffey, the inspector appointed to visit the examinations of the Society, dated December 15, 1888; and I am to make the following observations thereon:—

(1) My Council is pleased to note that its efforts to improve the efficiency of the examinations and its willingness to adopt the suggestions of the visitor have received full acknowledgment.

(2) My Council fully appreciates the inconveniences caused by the limited space at its disposal, and has determined upon obtaining larger and more suitable premises at the earliest possible date.

(3) With reference to the Preliminary examination, and in confirmation of the visitor's report, my Council is quite alive to the very superficial knowledge shown by the average candidate. Instructions have been given to the examiner to set a written paper in Latin, in addition to the *vivâ-voce* examination to which candidates have hitherto been subjected. The possibility of passing candidates on insufficient answering in botany, chemistry, and physics is removed by the adoption of minimum marks in all subjects (order of April 18, 1888), to which the attention of the examiner has been drawn.

(4) The visitor's remarks upon the examination in practical pharmacy have received due attention, and arrangements will be made to extend the supply of preparations available for this portion of the examination; as has already been done with regard to the specimens of drugs for the use of the *materia medica* examiner.

I am to point out that the financial resources of the Council are limited, and that it is only by degrees that it can supply all the necessary appliances; and that during the past three years great advances have been made in this respect.

(5) With reference to Dr. Duffey's suggestion that candidates should be examined as to their knowledge of the Poisons Act (Ireland), I am to point out that, while my Council approves of the suggestion, it has no power to extend the examination beyond the subjects laid down in section 11 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875. I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sir W. S. B. Kaye, C.B., &amp;c., ARTHUR T. FERRALL, Clerk to the Council, Dublin Castle. (Registrar).

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Dr. Mocller's microscopic description of this bark shows that the parenchyma of the primary bark contains numerous crystals and scattered groups of roundish stone cells with very thick walls, and accompanied by single rhombohedral crystals. The medullary parenchyma contains a creamy lemon-yellow substance which dissolves in water with a yellow, and in cold potash solution with a dingy red, colour.

## THE WHOLESALE TRADE IN PATENT MEDICINES.

ON Wednesday afternoon, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, a meeting of representatives of wholesale houses interested in the patent medicine trade and of manufacturers of patent and proprietary medicines was held, the latter having been invited by the former, with the object of learning whether it was possible to come to some arrangement which would secure to wholesale dealers some little better margin of profit on their transactions in these goods than that which they now enjoy.

Mr. T. F. Lynch was voted to the chair; Mr. George R. Barclay continued the services which he had rendered as secretary to the Association which had been formed to prepare the work, and the firms represented at the meeting included besides Messrs. Lynch & Co. and Messrs. Barclay & Sons (Limited), already indicated, Messrs. Newbery, Edwards, May, Roberts & Co., Sanger, Sutton, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Davenport, Holloway, Elliman, Chas. A. Vogeler Company, Lamplough, Steedman, &c.

The meeting, we understand, was intended to be of a private character, but a representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST presenting himself, the chairman, the secretary, and others consulted, agreed at once courteously and cordially to his admission, and made no conditions as to restrictions on his report.

The discussion was of a conversational nature throughout, and was characterised by good-humour and shrewdness; it must not be assumed that all of the dealers even were in entire sympathy with the suggestions put forward.

Mr. Barclay read a few letters which had been received, and mentioned that a good many firms, both in London and the provinces, were in sympathy with their action.

The Chairman briefly explained the objects sought by the Association. The houses who should join it were to bind themselves not to sell below a certain fixed price, which should be 10 per cent. above the prices charged to them by the manufacturers, and they asked the latter to help them by agreeing not to supply firms outside the Association except at an advance on the prices charged to members of the Association. It afterwards transpired that the advance suggested was 5 per cent. They would have wished to extend the arrangement to retail dealers in some way which would have given them also a fair profit on the sales. They had seen a good deal of discussion on the point in the trade organ, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and though he had not taken any part in the discussion, he had read it all; but it was not clear that they could do anything in that direction at present.

Mr. Wellcome was afraid that any attempt to formulate a scheme which would include retailers as well would be a failure, as it had been in America.

Some allusion was then made to the scheme devised by Messrs. Powell, of Swindon, in reference to the sale of their Moonseed Bitters, and the agreement they required their customers to sign was read by Mr. Barclay.

Mr. Davenport remarked that the agreement did not impose any penalty on the makers.

The Chairman presumed that, as the concoctors of the scheme, they might be relied on to carry it out.

Mr. Wellcome, having asked as to the strength of the Association, intimated that he thought it ought to be more universal.

Mr. Geddes asked whether the provincial firms were in unison with it generally. He mentioned several important ones who, as he understood, were inclined to keep aloof from it.

Mr. Davenport thought what was needed was some sort of scheme which would embrace retailers as well as wholesalers. In former times, when the retailers got a fair profit, they were not so disposed as now to push their own goods.

Mr. Geddes said the firms known as cutting houses sold something like 50 per cent. of the patent medicines bought. Could they afford to throw them over?

The Chairman said the articles were sold by advertisements, and it was to the advantage of the makers that there should be a multiplicity of vendors.

Mr. Wellcome said if makers entered into such an arrangement as was proposed it might in some cases give a special

advantage to those who made imitations of their goods, and who would be under no restrictions.

This point was recognised as a difficulty, but the Chairman argued that the public had suspicion of articles sold at lower than their fixed prices, and that it was to the interest of manufacturers in the long run that prices should be maintained.

Mr. Elliman said the makers were not responsible for the cutting which had gone on.

The representative of Messrs. Edwards asked if some proprietors would give them any information as to whether their sales had increased in consequence of the lower retail prices. No one volunteered any information on this point.

Mr. Geddes remarked on the tendency to push goods made by the chemist in preference to the article asked for; but Mr. Wellcome said their experience led them to think there was less attempt at substitution, as far as their goods were concerned, now than in years gone by. Mr. Barclay suggested that this might be because those goods were now better appreciated. The Chairman thought chemists were honourable men, and would not generally follow such practices, but Mr. Wellcome remarked that in the correspondence of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST the proceeding was often advocated. Mr. Roberts, who said he had been a chemist, explained that the public were very inquisitive, and customers would often ask what Cockle's pills or some other medicine was made of, and did he know of anything better. That was how the substitution talked about came to pass.

Mr. Geddes came back to the purpose of the meeting by asking whether proprietors were expected to refuse business when it came to them. The Chairman again argued that the manufacturer would lose nothing by doing so, but Mr. Geddes could not agree with that view. He said he could name four provincial firms who bought of him, and he would rather pay 1,000*l.* a year than lose their accounts.

Mr. Driver (Holloway's) said the wholesale houses had thrown away the profit which they had had. What could they (the proprietors) do in the matter?

Mr. Newbery said one method of getting back to old customs would be, that in cases where a very wide margin existed between the wholesale prices and the marked retail prices, for the latter to be reduced and the former advanced. That would not offer such an inducement to the cutters.

Mr. Driver said he thought it was important to manufacturers that retailers should get better profits. He mentioned the case of one chemist who had written to his firm, and had mentioned that the posting of that letter had swallowed up the profit on two boxes of their pills.

Some discussion then followed with reference to the bounty system in America. Mr. Geddes said that, notwithstanding the attempt made by many proprietors and wholesale houses to get prices maintained for their goods, it had been found that cutters in every large city got as much of the article as they wanted. He and Mr. Wellcome agreed that the only successful attempts made in the United States to maintain prices had been by the union of the retailers in particular localities.

Mr. Elliman agreed that the most important benefit to the proprietors would be to have retail prices regulated. He quoted from a wholesale list to show that on the average his goods yielded 10 per cent. to the wholesaler. He also wanted to know how under the system suggested semi-wholesale firms and associations of retailers were to be dealt with. Were the latter, who bought co-operatively, to be prevented from dividing their purchases at or near cost price?

The question of how the stores were to be treated came up, and Mr. Geddes remarked that the latter, who sold about half of the patent medicines in the country, might be very bad sort of people, but they did just hand down the article asked for and take the money for it. The proprietors had to think of those circumstances, for they had to pay their advertising bills.

Mr. Roberts suggested that they should adjourn for twelve months to see how Messrs. Powell's scheme worked, and after some more desultory conversation leading to no result, the meeting was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary.

THE phosphate is the best salt of codlinc for subcutaneous injections.

## News.

IMMATURE CUBEBS have been met with in the New York market, as well as in London.

NEIL'S INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOOD COMPANY (LIMITED) has been registered with a capital of 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—Next week's meeting, Thursday, March 28, at 8 p.m., is the anniversary meeting, when the election of office-bearers and council will take place, and the president will address the meeting.

MESSRS. WYETH BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, who were burnt out on February 13, have leased a building at the corner of Eighteenth and Hamilton Streets, and will continue to carry on the manufacturing business there.

CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.—A fatal case is reported from Warrington in our Liverpool news. Also a man named Bridges, a shoemaker at Brighton, committed suicide with carbolic acid last week. He had apparently brought on temporary insanity by excessive drinking.

MR. FREDERICK LYTHALL, of Leamington, has been fined 5*l.* and 1*l.* 14*s.* costs, for placing poisoned meat in a field near Stratford, of which he is the occupier. Several foxes and valuable dogs had been recently poisoned in the neighbourhood, and search being made by a gentleman who had lost a favourite terrier, a piece of meat containing strychnine was found in the defendant's field.

ANOTHER fire, resulting in the destruction of a large drug store in the States, is reported. This time it is the Mansfield Drug Company, of Memphis. Their warehouse in that city has been completely burnt down, damages \$100,000. Fires in retail drug stores are very common in the States just now. In the last issue of the *National Druggist* to hand, we note eight fire paragraphs on one page (damages \$27,500), and five on another.

THE Westminster meeting of bottlemakers seems not to have been entirely devoted to the relations between "master and man." A syndicate is spoken of, and it is stated that "a circular has been sent to the principal glass-bottle manufacturers from a provisional committee of the promoters of the syndicate, asking for details of their business, with a view to purchasing the same for the syndicate or union."

A CHESTERFIELD CORONER'S JURY have returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the mother of two children who died in June last, and whose bodies have since been exhumed. The analyst found meconic acid in the intestines of one of the children, and it is thought that the mother had given this child a fatal dose of laudanum in order to get 10*l.* of insurance money.

SIR ALBERT ROLLIT'S Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy proposes to render the discharge of a debtor in all cases conditional upon his making an offer of a reasonable composition to his creditors, which must be accepted by a resolution passed at a meeting of the creditors or, in case of an objection being lodged by the Official Receiver or any creditors, approved by the court, after hearing the facts of the case.

MR. ALFRED J. WILLOUGHBY, one of the proprietors of Norton's camomile pills, was the co-respondent in a divorce suit which was decided last Saturday by Mr. Justice Butt and a special jury. The action was at the instance of Mr. William Jackman, proprietor of an hotel in Bath, who alleged that his wife had misconducted herself with Mr. Willoughby. After evidence had been given at great length the jury found for the petitioner, and awarded damages against the co-respondent to the amount of 3,000*l.*

I. W. PARMENTER & CO. (LIMITED).—This company has been registered with a capital of 100,000*l.* to take over the business of I. W. Parmenter, of Kirby Street, Hatton Gardens, manufacturers of all kinds of paper and cardboard boxes. The company is to buy, sell and manufacture timber, cardboard and paper. The first directors are I. W. Parmenter, of 3 Sydney Place, Onslow Square; C. R. S. Payne, 8 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; James J. L. Ralton, 63 Lee Park, S.E.; F. L. Goldsmid, Alleyn Park, West Dulwich; and W. B. M. Bird, 5 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

DR. H. H. RUSBY, whose name is well-known in connection with the investigation of the flora of South America, has recently been appointed to the chair of Botany and *Materia Medica* at the New York College of Pharmacy.

MR. F. JANSEN HANBURY, F.L.S., in a recent number of the *Journal of Botany* describes no less than four species or sub-species of the genus *Hicrarium*, all new to science, which are natives of the extreme north of Scotland. Mr. Hanbury is at present engaged on a monograph of this most difficult genus of plants.

FAILURE OF AN AMERICAN CAMPHOR REFINER.—The stoppage is announced of the firm of Henry A. Gould & Co., of Boston, a house which has been in existence for nearly twenty years, and carried on a very large foreign trade, having branch houses in Philadelphia, New York, London, and Pará. The house owned two camphor refineries—one at Rumney, in New Hampshire, and one at Stamford, Conn.; and also traded in drysalteries, aniline dyes, indiarubber, &c. The assets of the firm are not at present known, while the liabilities are put at \$1,000,000. Mr. Gould ascribes his position to losses consequent upon the failure of correspondents in China and the States.

A SALT MUSEUM.—There was opened last week, at Northwich, a salt museum, a present to the town by Mr. J. Brunner, M.P. This museum is perhaps unique. It contains examples of salt manufactured in America, India, and other parts of the globe, and shows, by means of photographs and books, the various processes employed. Mr. Thomas Ward, J.P., has co-operated with Mr. Brunner in procuring information with regard to salt and salt-bearing strata in all parts of the world, and the museum, which includes maps of subsidences caused in Cheshire by brine-pumping, promises to be of high practical and scientific value.

LONDON COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—We are asked to notify that the annual dinner of the above society will take place at the Holborn Restaurant on Monday, April 15, Thomas F. Blackwell, Esq., in the chair. Great efforts will be made to raise a sum sufficient to enable the board to elect two annuitants at the next annual general meeting. Donations or subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mr. C. J. Strother, care of Messrs. Meggeson & Co., 14 and 15 Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C., or by the secretary of the society, Mr. J. H. Batts, 35 Eastcheap, E.C.

THE CHEMIST AND BILLIARDS.—In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday the case of Stanley *v.* Fernando was heard by his Honour Deputy-Judge Scott upon a judgment summons. The defendant said he was a chemist keeping two boys. He had several judgments against him, and could only pay a small order. He was not a professional billiard-player. He had never played billiards for money. Plaintiff's representative: Have you never played for money? Defendant: Not for years. In answer to further questions, he said the last time he played billiards was a fortnight since. He had not recently played for a sovereign. He did not advertise to give away medicines to poor persons. It was a doctor at the same address, who had a surgery at his premises. Plaintiff's representative said he kept a good shop in the West End, and was well able to pay the money. Defendant offered 10*s.* a month, but his Honour made an order of 2*l.* per month.

THE STORES THAT KEEP OPEN ALL NIGHT in St. Louis, Illinois, do not have sufficient trade to pay the extra expense. So say the proprietors, and a correspondent of the *Pharmaceutical Record*.

REMOVING A TIGHT RING.—Use the finest silk or thread consistent with strength. Pass the end between the finger and the ring, keeping the spool or unlimited end at the side next the finger-tip. Then wind downwards towards the tip of the finger for about a quarter of an inch; then wind off from above by the short end about half this amount. Proceed alternately winding on and off, always leaving about one-eighth of an inch in breadth wound beneath the ring. When the knuckle is passed the ring comes off easily. Oil or soap the thread well, and push up the ring before commencing to wind. This method is proposed by Mr. R. R. H. Moore, surgeon, Medical Staff, Purandhar, in the *Lancet*.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

ON Tuesday the second annual exhibition of apparatus and other matters connected with the photographic art was opened at the Crystal Palace without ceremony of any kind. This year's exhibition is "international," and is in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the photographic negative. There is little of the old-time work in the exhibition to show the development of the last fifty years; but fifty months' progress is almost sufficient to judge of the rate at which the art is advancing, and of that there is substantial evidence in this exhibition. Chemists and druggists have more than an ephemeral interest in what is to be seen. Their scientific training has enabled them to make the trade in photographic apparatus and chemicals a profitable accessory to ordinary pharmaceutical business, and the frequency with which they are consulted by amateur photographers regarding the chemical difficulties of the "dark room" is a direct invitation to more energetic cultivation of photographic trade. The idea that this trade is limited to the sale of chemicals at popular prices is ridiculously erroneous. The amateur photographer who has any enthusiasm for his art is ever on the alert for new pieces of apparatus—be it an improved dark slide, portable tripod, or perfect camera—and the chemist who keeps himself well posted regarding novelties in such matters is always able to introduce them to his customers with best results to both.

The Crystal Palace Exhibition is again divided into two parts, "Apparatus" and "Art," both occupying more than double the space than last year. Nearly the whole of the grand central nave is devoted to the apparatus exhibits, there being over forty firms represented. The pictures are shown in the courts at the north sides of the building, with better effect than before, due mainly to the arrangement in a series of "one man" exhibits, alcoves, or bays, forming little three-sided rooms, having been erected round the sides of the courts. Comparatively few of the exhibits in either division were in a complete state on Tuesday, but they had been sufficiently advanced to show that the exhibition is this year greatly in advance of last year's one, a fact which is all the more creditable to exhibitors on account of the absence of medals or rewards of any kind on this occasion.

Close by Messrs. Marion & Co.'s exhibit are two of high merit, viz. those of Messrs. J. Lancaster & Sons, of Birmingham, and the London Stereoscopic Company (Limited). Both were in perfect order early on Wednesday, and we hope to give them a more minute inspection on our next visit. So far, however, we were able to notice a number of novelties, the London Company showing some new cameras of American origin, which have not yet been used by amateurs in this country.

Messrs. Mawson & Swan, of Newcastle and London, also have a large and varied exhibit, comprising all their specialities in collodions, varnishes, dry plates, sensitised paper, and chemicals; views of Sandringham serving to show the quality of their paper. Bracher's specialities are here shown, and an ingenious oxyhydrogen lamp for dentists and surgeons' use, which is also adapted for microphotographic enlargement purposes.

The most prominent exhibit of apparatus has been formed by Messrs. Marion & Co., of Soho Square, W. It is placed close by the grand organ, and is made particularly prominent by a gigantic pyramid of dry plates in parcels. The exhibit appears to include everything necessary to photography, from artistic backgrounds to stains for the finished prints. Cameras are a feature, and include the Middlemiss, the Ultra, the Empire Field, the Empire Studio (of which there is a splendid variety of all sizes), the Cyclone, and the Dolce. The Cyclone is an exceedingly compact camera, giving long range of focus, yet is capable of being used with short-focus lenses. For quarter-plate the longest focus is 9 inches and the shortest  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; with three backs the camera occupies a space of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the larger sizes occupying proportionately small bulk. The Dolce is an ingenious arrangement, specially intended for taking children's portraits. This has a false front, resembling a Swiss cloek, which fits before a studio camera. It has within it a shutter and a bird, and by pressing a pneumatic ball the bird springs out and gives a cuckoo's cry, and when the

child's attention is secured, by turning a tap the shutter opens and the exposure takes place. In addition to these, the firm show a number of detective cameras, some of which we have recently figured and described. We observe that the "Academy" camera has been improved by the addition of a focussing mirror. This makes the instrument much more handy to use; it can be held to the body, and the focus is reflected from the mirror and view through a hole cut in the top of the camera. The general make has also been much improved, so that the camera is one of the best of the kind in the market. Stands and lenses, including Voigtländer's euryoscope and new wide angle achromatic landscape lenses, are well represented in this exhibit; and as an accessory to the latter there are a number of very ingenious shutters. Of these Leisk's patent sky shutter is deserving of special note, as it is designed to give three times as long exposure to the foreground as to the sky, this being secured by the unequal figure shown in the engraving cutting off the light of the upper part during two-thirds of the time that the plate is exposed. Gaedicke's monochromatic dark-room lamp is a novel application of the light long used for polarimetric work. A Bunsen burner with a ring of a sodium salt over it supplies the flame, and around this is an amber-coloured glass tube, which effectually keeps back residual actinic rays, so that the light is perfectly safe for dark-room illumination. These are but a few of the many interesting and novel articles which Messrs. Marion & Co. show, and they give but a faint idea of the richness of their exhibit.

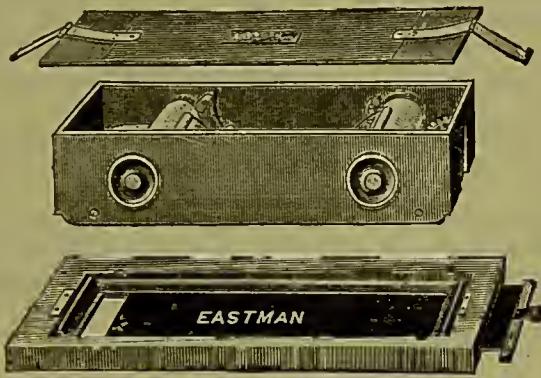
Messrs. W. Watson & Sons, of 313 High Holborn, have a very complete and well-arranged exhibit of cameras, stands, and lenses, which includes a studio camera for 24 by 24-inch plates. The stand of this is well constructed, so that it is capable by means of the Archimedean screw of bearing and raising a weight of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. "The Acme," a new form of portable camera for tourists, is specially worthy of notice, owing to its compactness, lightness, and simplicity of its



parts. Our illustration shows the camera in position for taking objects above its own level. It will be noticed that the front of the camera is made to rise and fall, and when in any position it is perfectly rigid. By a combination of this with the swinging motion to back and front the distortion is corrected which follows the raising or lowering of the camera in photographing objects not on its own level. This is shown in the illustration, and it will be noticed that this combination of movements brings the lens opposite the centre of the plate, consequently working from its centre instead of from its edge, as when an ordinary rising front is used. Another advantage of this camera is that the back portion is arranged to slide up close to the front for use with wide-angle lenses. Several other improvements, such as an ingenious turntable, help to make this camera one which amateurs will delight to use. Messrs. Watson & Sons show a number of popular sets containing all the requisites for beginners, and in these, as well as other apparatus, strength and finish appear to be the prominent features.

The Eastman Dryplate and Film Company, 115 Oxford Street, W., again show their specialities, and the apparatus made by the Scovill Manufacturing Company. The American

stripping films are, of course, the leading, if not the most interesting, feature of this exhibit. These take the place of the ordinary glass negative, and consist of a roll of sensitised paper sufficient for fifty-eight exposures. The film consists of a thin layer of insoluble sensitive gelatine emulsion attached to a paper support by means of a layer of plain soluble gelatine. The paper serves as a temporary support during the operations of exposure, development, fixing, and washing, after which the film is laid face down on a prepared sheet of glass, and the paper removed by warm water, which dissolves the soluble layer and leaves the image-bearing film on the glass. The discarded paper is then replaced by a prepared sheet of gelatine, called a "stripping skin," and the whole stripped, when dry, from the glass. In the camera the stripping film is inserted as a roll, the end being attached to another spool; and by a simple mechanism as much of the paper is brought behind the lens as will suffice for exposure. During the passage of the film through the instrument the limits of the several exposures are marked by an automatic device, and an indicator shows when the film is in position for exposure, and the operator's attention is simultaneously arrested by the action of an audible alarm. Our illustration shows the construction of



the holder. This system of negative taking has had an ingenious application in a detective camera, called the "Kodak," which contains sufficient paper for one hundred negatives. This is a camera contained in a small oblong box.

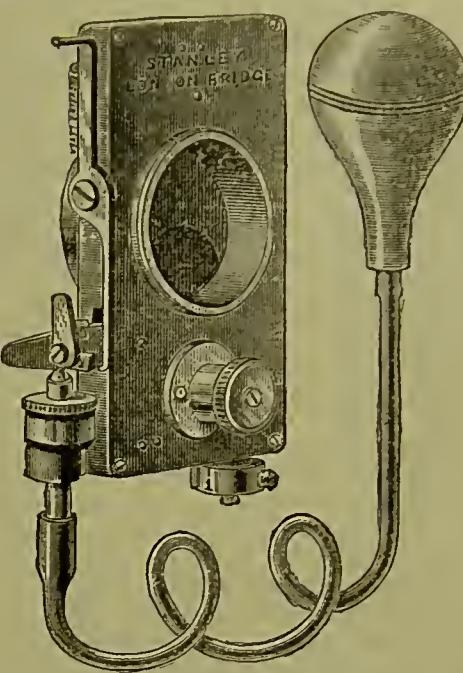
It takes good pictures at any distance over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, the lens being so constructed that no focussing is necessary, the size of the pictures varying inversely with the distance of the object from the camera. It is not necessary to wait the exposure of the whole roll of paper before the objects on it are developed, as one or more may be taken off at

any time in the dark room. One great advantage of the stripping film is that the photographs can readily be transferred to glass for decorative purposes—indeed they are being largely used at present for windows, doors, and screens, the result being decidedly artistic.

Mr. Jonathan Fallowfield (Lower Marsh, Wakley Street, Lambeth) exhibits photographic requisites on a very complete scale at the southmost stand. Here chemicals and glass apparatus are prominent, and include a shilling stoppered 12-oz. bottle with indestructible label, hard-drying negative and crystal varnishes, and special developers. In apparatus Mr. Fallowfield comes to the front with specialities in cameras, some of which have secured extensive reputation, and complete sets for amateurs. A "Universal Studio" camera for  $15 \times 15$  plates occupies a prominent position. The "1889 Special" is so made that the back part of the camera can be placed closer up to the print for use with wide angle lenses; the back has also a double swing motion, and is strongly constructed yet light in weight. The "Faultless" camera has similar advantages. This exhibit is exceptionally rich in mounting apparatus, and Mr. Fallowfield makes a speciality of artistic mounts, the designs being good and free from vulgarity. A collection of photographs taken in one-threethousandth of a second testify to the excellence of Mr. Fallowfield's dry plates.

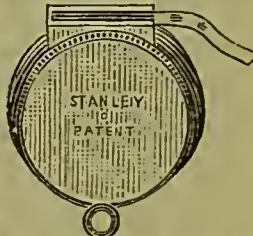
Prominent in the exhibit of Mr. W. F. Stanley (13 Railway Approach, London Bridge) is a developing-table and dark room combined, which can be placed in any ordinary room. It contains shelving, sink, and other necessities for develop-

ing negatives within a space rendered perfectly dark by means of curtains. Mr. Stanley's new patent shutter can be fitted behind, before, or between the lenses, and gives extremely rapid exposures, but by adjustment of the front



screw (which controls a spring) the exposure may be lengthened to any period. The shutter opens from the centre, and has a balanced action. A useful and cheap little instrument is the patent actinometer for testing the actinic power of light, consisting of a ribbon of paper on a reel, being sensitised with emulsion of a similar kind to that used in dry-plate manufacture. A little of this paper is drawn out, and is exposed to light under a circular hole covered with glass, and as there is a standard tint at the side for comparison, it is obvious that the photographer can in a few seconds see how long his plate should be exposed. Mr. Stanley also shows an enlarging lamp of a new form to burn magnesium ribbon and for use with the ordinary camera. There are several other interesting pieces of mechanism on this stand which are worthy of inspection.

The exhibition, which will be open for a month, contains lantern exhibits by Mr. J. H. Steward, Mr. W. G. Hughes, and others, which, with other exhibits, we hope to refer to next week. In connection with the exhibition a conversazione will be held on Thursday evening next, and there are daily lantern demonstrations which are well appreciated.



MADAME PEYNAUD, once well known in Paris and New York as Madame Guinaud, is dead. She made her name and her fortune from a remedy for beautifying the complexion. Choosing a wealthy customer, she treated the dupe with a preparation which developed a severe acne, and then effected a cure at an extravagant price. For this little game she was in 1875 sentenced to imprisonment in Paris, but escaped to the United States, where she lived and died in Baltimore.

DR. P. W. MAXWELL, in a paper recently read before the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, mentions some new applications of the chloride of ammonium inhaler which he has invented (the one made by Messrs. Anderson & Adams, of Dublin). He has turned his attention to the volatilisation of the bromide and iodide of ammonium salts which are extremely useful in some bronchial affections, and has found that neither can be sublimed unchanged, unless the heat is carefully moderated. The difficulty has not so far been overcome in the case of the iodide, but by the use of resorcin perfectly pure vapour of ammonium bromide can be obtained. The glass wool is wetted with a solution of resorcin (20 grs. to 1 oz. of water); the bromine combines with this, and free ammonia is absorbed by the water, so that the fumes are "neutral and pure." As hydrobromic acid does not fume, it is evident, Dr. Maxwell says, that the ordinary apparatus for producing the chloride would be of no use for generating the bromide of ammonium.

## Legal Reports.

### FERGUSON v. MASON.—NEW POINT IN TRADE-MARK LAW.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, before Mr. Justice Stirling, on March 15, Mr. Morton Daniel, for the plaintiff in this action, moved the court for an interim injunction to restrain the defendant, W. B. Mason, from representing to the public that the "balm" he was selling was Ferguson's compound glycerine balm, or manufactured by the plaintiff's secret process. Counsel said that this case raised an entirely fresh point. The plaintiff, his client, carried on business for many years as a chemist at Leeds. In the course of his experiments he discovered a process for producing a glycerine compound said to be highly beneficial to the skin. This he described as "Ferguson's Compound Glycerine Balm," registered a trade-mark for it, pushed it in the market, and ultimately did a very profitable business with it. In October, 1886, he was adjudicated bankrupt. His estate went to the trustee in bankruptcy, a Mr. Close, for the benefit of the creditors. In his capacity as trustee, Mr. Close sold the plaintiff's trade-mark to the defendant, and in the Bankruptcy Court he sought to have Mr. Ferguson required to disclose for the benefit of Mason the secret process by which the balm was manufactured; but, as was to be expected, the trustee did not succeed on that point. The defendant had since been selling a balm and advertising it as "Ferguson's Compound Glycerine Balm" in such a manner as to induce the public to believe that it was manufactured by the plaintiff or according to his secret process.

His Lordship: But he has bought the right to use the name.

Mr. Daniel contended that the defendant had only bought the right to use the trade-mark, and was not entitled to lead the public to imagine that it was Ferguson's compound, or that it was manufactured by his secret process. The question was whether the defendant had a right to take advantage of the reputation which Ferguson had made for himself.

His Lordship: He has got that right because the trustee sold it to him.

Mr. Daniel said he must respectfully urge that Mason only got all that the trustee could sell, and that was the trade-mark. He could not sell the plaintiff's process to the defendant because it was a secret. Certainly his client was entitled to prevent any representations being made that the balm sold by the defendant was manufactured according to Mr. Ferguson's formula. His affidavits set out that it was impossible to show that the two preparations were the same by means of any chemical analysis. In the circumstances he asked the court to give the plaintiff some sort of protection.

Mr. John Cutler, in opposing the application, pointed out that the plaintiff was seeking, by means of an interlocutory injunction, to stop a trade which had been carried on for three years. That of itself would be a sufficient answer to the motion. His client had been carrying on the trade ever since 1886.

Mr. Justice Stirling: Where is that stated?

Mr. Cutler: In the affidavit filed by Mr. Mason. When the trade-mark was first purchased the compound was analysed by a practical analytical chemist, and the preparation sold by the defendant has since been manufactured from the analysis. There is no secret about it. Since his purchase Mr. Mason says he has been the sole proprietor of the article and trade-mark, and has supplied it to all the London wholesale dealers. He has never heard of any complaint being made to them as to the quality or composition of the balm. He is a practical chemist, and has been such for the last twenty-five years. The learned counsel proceeded to read evidence by chemists to the effect that the two things by chemical analysis were indistinguishable.

Mr. Justice Stirling: You could say that in respect of elares of the finest quality and the worst.

Mr. Cutler submitted he was entitled to say on behalf of the defendant that, having obtained the analysis which he says enables him to make the preparation, he is entitled to use it. Then what was this action? It was a common law action of deceit. That being so, the plaintiff must prove damage to himself; he could not recover in an action for damage to the public. That was a ground for proceedings

by the Attorney-General and not by a private individual, who could not come forward as a common informer and bring an action to restrain a defendant from deceiving the public.

Mr. Justice Stirling: He does not say he is carrying on business himself.

Mr. Cutler: Yes, he now says so in his last affidavit, and that he is manufacturing this stuff. We may make use of that hereafter. Continuing, Mr. Cutler contended it was necessary for a plaintiff to show private damage, otherwise every one of the patent medicines advertised would be immediately attacked by people in the nature of informers, who would bring actions to restrain the medicines being sold, on the ground that they deceived the public by professing to cure all sorts of complaints they did not cure. (A laugh.) Then the plaintiff said it was an injury to him if the public were allowed to suppose that he was concerned or employed in the manufacture of the defendant's preparation; but there was no such representation. Even if there was the plaintiff could not show any injury accruing to him from it.

Mr. Justice Stirling: You ought not to say it is manufactured according to his process.

Mr. Cutler: I submit it is.

Mr. Justice Stirling: I am not satisfied it is.

Mr. Cutler: It is rather a question for the trial. Then, again, there is a question on the trade-mark. We bought it.

Mr. Justice Stirling: That is a question which may arise for discussion hereafter—whether you are entitled to use the name.

Mr. Cutler: It is an old trade-mark, and registration after five years is conclusive evidence of the right to its exclusive use.

Mr. Justice Stirling: Supposing you have acquired the trade-mark, can you use it with the name of Ferguson to it?

Mr. Cutler: The mark was composed by Ferguson. He put the word on himself, and he must have known that in the event of bankruptcy it would become vested in some one else.

Mr. Justice Stirling: Are you willing to undertake not to describe your preparation as being made according to Ferguson's process until the trial?

Mr. Cutler: Oh, certainly.

Mr. Justice Stirling: I do not think it ought to go beyond that. Upon that understanding there will be no order on the motion except that the costs be costs in the action.

### SELLING A CHEMIST'S BUSINESS.—CROCKER v. JONES.

THE action of Crocker *v.* Jones, which was partially reported last week, again came on for hearing in the City of London Court on Tuesday before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the President of the Court. The litigation was brought about by the plaintiff, Mr. George Bennett Crocker, of 15 Walbrook, E.C., who sought to recover the sum of 10*l.* as commission alleged to be due for the sale of a chemist's business which had been put in his hands for disposal by the defendant, Mr. Edmund Jones, chemist, of Miles Bank, Stafford Street, Hanley, Staffordshire.

The plaintiff conducted his case in person on the first occasion, and Mr. H. G. Raw appeared for the defendant. The case for the plaintiff, briefly, was that on November 13, the defendant instructed him to try and sell his business for 200*l.* He did certain work, and introduced the business to a Mr. Spraggett, who afterwards became the purchaser unknown to him, no intimation whatever being given him by the defendant, he finding it out quite by accident. The defendant admitted that the plaintiff sold the business; but he said he could only obtain 80*l.* for it, which was almost giving it away, and that, as the plaintiff's terms were 5 per cent. on the first 100*l.* and 2½ per cent. on the rest, he was not entitled to the amount claimed. The plaintiff said he charged a minimum fee of 10*l.*; but as the amount of the purchase money was in dispute, the case was adjourned until Tuesday for Mr. Spraggett's attendance.

On Tuesday Mr. E. B. Tattershall appeared for the defendant, and said the case had been settled by payment to the plaintiff of the sum of 6*l.* 6*s.* in full discharge. There was no appearance for the plaintiff, and the case was therefore struck out.

[We are asked to state that the business sold was a small branch.]

## WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

THE LORDS JUSTICES COTTON, LINDLEY, AND LOPEZ, SITTING IN THE COURT OF APPEAL, HAD BEFORE THEM ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, THE APPEAL OF J. WARNER, 71 & 72 CHANCERY LANE, FROM AN ORDER OF MR. JUSTICE STIRLING DATED MARCH 1. THE ACTION WAS BROUGHT BY H. H. WARNER & CO. AGAINST THE DEFENDANT FOR AN INJUNCTION, AND ON MOTION MR. JUSTICE STIRLING GRANTED AN INTERLOCUTORY INJUNCTION UNTIL THE TRIAL, OR FURTHER ORDER RESTRAINING THE DEFENDANT FROM SELLING, ADVERTISING, OR OFFERING FOR SALE ANY MEDICINE OR PREPARATION CALCULATED TO DECEIVE THE PUBLIC INTO THE BELIEF THAT THEY WERE PURCHASING ANY MEDICINAL PREPARATION OF THE PLAINTIFF COMPANY'S MANUFACTURE. FROM THAT ORDER THE DEFENDANT APPEALED.

MR. T. TERRELL APPEARED FOR THE APPELLANT; AND MR. GRAHAM HASTINGS, Q.C., AND MR. CUTLER APPEARED FOR THE RESPONDENT COMPANY.

MR. TERRELL SAID THE CASE WAS SHORTLY AS FOLLOWS: THE PLAINTIFF, AN AMERICAN, CARRIED ON BUSINESS IN AMERICA AND IN ENGLAND UNDER THE STYLE OF "H. H. WARNER & CO." FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF MEDICAL COMPOUNDS WHICH WERE SOLD AS "WARNER'S SAFE CURE." WARNER & CO. SOLD A VARIETY OF "SAFE" CURES. THERE WERE WARNER'S RHEUMATIC SAFE CURE, THE NERVINE SAFE CURE, THE DIABETES SAFE CURE, AND SAFE PILLS, AND ALMOST EVERY KNOWN COMPLAINT WAS TO BE CURED BY ONE OR OTHER OF WARNER & CO.'S SAFE CURES. THE PLAINTIFF REGISTERED TWO TRADE-MARKS, REPRESENTING A SAFE, AND A SAFE IN COMBINATION WITH THE WORDS "H. H. WARNER & CO." THESE PREPARATIONS WERE SOLD IN PACKAGES MARKED "SAFE" CURE IN LARGE LETTERS, AND THE BOTTLES WERE LABELLED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT NO ONE COULD MISTAKE WHAT WAS OFFERED FOR SALE. THE DEFENDANT'S NAME WAS JOHN WARNER. SOME TIME IN 1888 HE PURCHASED A BUSINESS FORMERLY CARRIED ON BY MR. ASHTON, A MANUFACTURER OF MEDICINAL COMPOUNDS CALLED THE GOUT AND RHEUMATIC CURE AND ASTHMA CURE, AND HIS BOTTLES WERE SO LABELLED. HAVING PURCHASED THE BUSINESS, MR. WARNER NATURALLY DESIRED TO MAKE A BUSINESS AND TO CARRY IT ON IN HIS OWN NAME; AND INSTEAD OF SELLING ASHTON'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC CURES, HE USED HIS OWN NAME, AND SOLD WARNER'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC CURE AND WARNER'S ASTHMA CURE.

MR. JUSTICE COTTON: WHY DID YOU INTRODUCE THE WORD "SAFE"?

MR. TERRELL: WE HAVE NEVER INTRODUCED THE WORD "SAFE." WARNER'S LABELS ARE ALMOST IDENTICAL WITH ASHTON'S, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE NAME, AND THE CIRCULAR WRAPPED INSIDE THE PACKAGES STATED THAT WARNER IS THE SUCCESSOR OF ASHTON. THE PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATION WAS THAT THE USE OF THE WORD "WARNER" AND THE SALE BY THE DEFENDANT OF WARNER'S CURE OR WARNER'S GREAT CURE, WHETHER FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, OR ASTHMA, WAS CALCULATED TO DECEIVE THE PUBLIC—THAT THE GOODS SO LABELLED WERE CALCULATED TO DECEIVE THE PUBLIC INTO THE BELIEF THAT THEY WERE PURCHASING THE PLAINTIFF COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS. THE LEARNED COUNSEL THEN PUT IN AND READ THE AFFIDAVIT FILED BY THE PLAINTIFF'S MANAGER IN LONDON.

MR. JUSTICE LINDLEY: YOURS IS "WARNER'S CURE" AND THE PLAINTIFF'S IS "WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

MR. TERRELL: YES, I AM WARNER.

MR. JUSTICE LINDLEY: THAT IS THE RESEMBLANCE; AND THAT IS ALSO THE DIFFERENCE.

MR. TERRELL: YES, I AM J. WARNER, OF 71 CHANCERY LANE.

MR. JUSTICE LOPEZ: AND YOU ARE AS MUCH "WARNER" AS THE PLAINTIFF IS?

MR. TERRELL: YES, IN THE COURT BELOW I EXHIBITED THE DEFENDANT'S MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

MR. JUSTICE LOPEZ: WHY DID THE DEFENDANT CHANGE THE NAME FROM ASHTON TO WARNER?

MR. TERRELL: HE DID IT IMMEDIATELY AFTER PURCHASING THE BUSINESS.

MR. JUSTICE LOPEZ: BUT WHY? WHY DID HE NOT CONTINUE THE BUSINESS UNDER THE NAME OF ASHTON?

MR. TERRELL: HE SAYS HE WISHED TO CARRY ON THE BUSINESS IN HIS OWN NAME, AND THERE IS NOTHING TO PREVENT A MAN TRADING UNDER HIS OWN NAME.

MR. JUSTICE LINDLEY: THERE IS THE BURGESS ANCHOVY SAUCE CASE.

MR. TERRELL INTENDED TO DEAL WITH THAT CLASS OF CASES DIRECTLY. ONE ELEMENT IN FAVOUR OF THE DEFENDANT WAS THAT HE SOLD AN ASTHMA CURE WHICH THE PLAINTIFF COMPANY DID NOT, NOR DID THEY SELL A GOUT CURE. IN THIS RESPECT THEN THERE COULD BE NO MISTAKE. THE LEARNED COUNSEL THEN PROCEEDED

TO READ FROM THE DEFENDANT'S AFFIDAVIT TWO LETTERS ENCLOSED MONEY FOR THE RHEUMATIC CURE, WHICH LETTERS HE DESCRIBED AS "TRAPS" SET BY THE PLAINTIFFS.

MR. JUSTICE LINDLEY: IT WILL BE DIFFICULT, AFTER THESE TWO LETTERS, TO SAY THAT YOU DID NOT PASS OFF SOMETHING AS THE PLAINTIFF'S PREPARATION.

MR. TERRELL: I SUBMIT THAT THE LETTERS SENT IN REPLY SHOW THAT THE DEFENDANT ONLY ATTEMPTED TO SELL HIS OWN PREPARATION, AND THE EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THESE TWO CASES NO APPLICATION HAD BEEN MADE TO THE DEFENDANT FOR SAFE CURE.

MR. GRAHAM HASTINGS: IN THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE THE DEFENDANT IS DESCRIBED AS A "CARPENTER."

MR. JUSTICE LINDLEY: WHAT IS THE DATE OF THE CERTIFICATE?

MR. TERRELL: 1865. THE PLAINTIFF, I AM INSTRUCTED, WAS ORIGINALLY A MECHANIC, AND THAT IS WHY HE HIT ON THE "SAFE" AS A TRADE-MARK. ON THE EVIDENCE, THE LEARNED COUNSEL SUBMITTED THAT THE PLAINTIFF COMPANY WAS NOT ENTITLED TO AN INTERIM INJUNCTION. THIS WAS NOT A CASE, HE SAID, IN WHICH A MAN HAD TAKEN THE NAME OF ANOTHER FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING THE BENEFIT OF HIS REPUTATION. THE DEFENDANT WAS BORN WARNER, HE CARRIED ON HIS BUSINESS AS WARNER, AND HE WAS IN TRADING MOST CAREFUL BY HIS LABELS TO DISTINGUISH HIS GOODS FROM THE PLAINTIFFS.

MR. JUSTICE LINDLEY: MR. JUSTICE STIRLING'S ORDER IS MOST CAREFULLY WORDED. HE SIMPLY SAYS YOU SHALL NOT SELL OR ADVERTISE YOUR GOODS IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO INDUCE PERSONS TO BELIEVE THAT THEY ARE PURCHASING THE GOODS OF THE PLAINTIFFS.

MR. TERRELL SUBMITTED THAT IT WAS INCUMBENT ON THE PLAINTIFFS TO SHOW THAT THERE WAS AN INTENTION TO DEFRAUD BEFORE AN INJUNCTION SHOULD BE GRANTED. HE CITED THE DECISION IN THE CASE OF *HOLLOWAY V. HOLLOWAY*, IN WHICH THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS HELD THAT THE DEFENDANT'S NAME BEING HOLLOWAY, HE WAS ENTITLED TO SELL PILLS AND OINTMENTS AS "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS," BUT WHAT HE WAS NOT ENTITLED TO DO, AND WHICH HE HAD DONE, WAS TO USE ADDITIONS TO HIS NAME CALCULATED TO DECEIVE THE PUBLIC INTO THE BELIEF THAT THEY WERE PURCHASING THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. THE COURT IN THE BURGESS ANCHOVY SAUCE CASE UPHELD THE SAME PRINCIPLE, THAT A MAN WAS FAIRLY AND HONESTLY ENTITLED TO TRADE UNDER HIS OWN NAME.

MR. JUSTICE LOPES: MR. JUSTICE STIRLING HAS HELD THAT IN THIS CASE THERE HAS BEEN A FRAUD. WHY IS HE WRONG?

MR. TERRELL: THERE IS NO PROOF OF ANY SUCH EVIDENCE. THIS WAS AN INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION, AND THE PLAINTIFFS SHOULD MAKE OUT A STRONGER CASE BEFORE AN INJUNCTION IS GRANTED THAN THEY NEED DO AT THE TRIAL.

MR. JUSTICE COTTON: NO; ON THE CONTRARY, IF A REASONABLE PROBABILITY IS SHOWN, A *prima facie* CASE IS MADE OUT, THEN THE COURT WILL GRANT AN INTERLOCUTORY INJUNCTION.

MR. TERRELL: WHERE THE PLAINTIFF IS ASKING TO STOP THE DEFENDANT'S TRADE?

MR. JUSTICE COTTON: THERE IS NO STOPPAGE OF TRADE; AND YOU CAN GO ON SELLING YOUR GOODS AS "ASHTON'S CURES" OR "GREAT CURES."

MR. GRAHAM HASTINGS: AS HE HAS BEEN DOING SINCE THE ORDER WAS MADE.

MR. TERRELL: BUT YOU WILL DEPRIVE THE DEFENDANT OF THE BENEFIT OF THE TRADE WHICH HE HAS BEEN CARRYING ON.

MR. JUSTICE COTTON: HE WILL NOT GET THE BENEFIT OF THE PLAINTIFFS' REPUTATION. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE AS TO HOW THE APPELLANT BEGAN TO SET UP IN THIS BUSINESS.

MR. TERRELL: BECAUSE A MAN TWENTY YEARS AGO WAS A CARPENTER, THERE IS NO REASON WHY HE SHOULD NOT BUY AND CARRY ON THE BUSINESS OF A DEALER IN MEDICINAL COMPOUNDS.

MR. JUSTICE LOPES: JOHN WARNER IS CARRYING ON WHAT WAS ASHTON'S TRADE?

MR. TERRELL: YES; HE IS SELLING THE SAME PREPARATIONS.

MR. JUSTICE LOPES: NOW, HERE IS A TRADE WHICH FOR SOME YEARS WAS CARRIED ON UNDER THE NAME OF ASHTON, AND WHATEVER REPUTATION IT ACQUIRED WAS ACQUIRED IN THE NAME OF ASHTON. THEN THE DEFENDANT, A CARPENTER, BUYS IT, AND HE IMMEDIATELY GAVE THE PREPARATION HIS OWN NAME, INSTEAD OF RETAINING THE NAME OF ASHTON. WHAT DID HE DO THAT FOR?

MR. JUSTICE COTTON: THE DEFENDANT HAD NO MEDICAL REPUTATION, AND HE COULD GAIN NOTHING WITH THE PUBLIC BY GIVING THE PREPARATION HIS OWN NAME. THE ONLY INFERENCE WHICH I CAN COME TO IS THAT HIS INTENTION WAS TO PASS OFF HIS PREPARATION AS THE PLAINTIFFS'.

MR. TERRELL: IF A MAN BUYS A BUSINESS HE IS ENTITLED TO CARRY IT ON IN HIS OWN NAME.

MR. JUSTICE COTTON: MR. JUSTICE STIRLING HAS GRANTED AN

injunction against the defendant, and the terms of the order are such that the order would not have been made unless the court was satisfied that the defendant ought to be restrained from doing what he was doing.

**Lord Justice Lopes:** Mr. Justicee Stirling has in fact found that there was a fraudulent intention.

Mr. Terrell submitted that there was no direct proof of any fraud on the part of the defendant, and that the order of the court below had been made improperly, and should be reversed.

After a short consultation between their lordships, Lord Justice Cotton said there would be no necessity to call on Mr. Graham Hastings. It had been argued, he said, that an interlocutory injunction should not be granted on the evidence, but the custom of the court was to grant interlocutory injunctions if there was reasonable probability that the plaintiff would succeed at the trial, so that no further injury might be done to the plaintiff until the trial. In this case there was no stoppage of trade. In 1888 the defendant, about whom all that the court knew was that he was a carpenter by trade, bought a business from a man named Ashton, who had acquired some reputation for certain preparations which he sold under his own name. Ashton's name was the natural one for the preparations to be sold under, for there was nothing in the defendant's experience as a carpenter to attach to him any of the reputation which Ashton had acquired. The strong presumption was that he changed the name in order to pass off his goods as those of the plaintiffs, as was evidenced by his replies to the letters sent ordering 2s. 9d. bottles of the gout and rheumatic cure. It had been complained that the plaintiffs laid a trap for the defendant; probably they did, and the defendant fell into the trap, which was only set for those who did not deal honestly. In his opinion the injunction was right, as the plaintiffs on the evidence had made out a *prima facie* case.

Lord Justice Lindley said the only question was one of fact. Did the defendant endeavour to pass off his goods as the plaintiffs' ? The evidence showed that he did, and that he intended to continue to do so if he could. The order of the court below was the right one.

Lord Justice Lopes concurred. In his opinion it was perfectly obvious that the defendant's intention in substituting the name of Warner for Ashton was to pass off his goods as those of the plaintiffs.

The appeal was then dismissed with costs.

#### MARRIAGES.

**DOBBIN—TAYLOR.**—March 13, at St. Ternan's, Forres, by Rev. James Keith, LL.D., Forres, assisted by Rev. James Anderson, Alvie, William Cochrane Dobbin, pharmaceutical chemist, second son of William Dobbin, J.P., Park Lodge, Belfast, to Catherine (Katie), elder surviving daughter of Andrew Taylor, Forres, N.B.

**MILLHOUSE—BAXTER.**—On March 13, at the Parish Church, Bromley, Kent, Edward Millhouse, chemist and druggist, Gravesend, to Florence Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. W. Baxter, pharmaceutical chemist, of Bromley, Kent.

#### DEATHS.

**MACDOUGALL.**—On February 28, Mr. Allan Murray MacDougall, chemist and druggist, Bathgate, N.B. Aged 25.

**KIMBELL.**—On March 4, Mr. Henry Kimbell, pharmaceutical chemist, Knowle, near Birmingham. Aged 77.

**MCKENZIE.**—On March 12, Mr. Thomas McKenzie, chemist and druggist, St. Helens, Lancs. Aged 59.

**REEVES.**—On March 11, Mr. Alfred Reeves, chemist and druggist, Everton, Liverpool. Aged 35.

**ROBINSON.**—The death is announced of Mr. W. T. Robinson, pharmaceutical chemist, Toronto. The deceased was for many years connected with the Ontario College of Pharmacy as an examiner and member of council. While attending the meeting of the latter body in February he was seized with paralysis and never rallied. Mr. Robinson had been successful in business in Toronto, and has latterly been assisted by his son. Several years ago he paid a visit to this country, and all who met him found him to be a pleasant gentleman and an enlightened pharmacist.

#### Gazette.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

**Brown & Prior**, South Shields, mineral-water manufacturers.

**Cheetham & Hunt**, Laisterdyke, Bradford, aerated-water manufacturers.

**Clifton & Bremner**, Leicester, physicians and surgeons and registered general medical practitioners.

**Cookson, J., and Bellhouse, F. S.**, Manchester, under the firm of the Patent Electric Anti-Rheumatic Towel Company.

**Couper, McCarnie, & Co.**, Fenchurch Avenue, City, merchants, commission agents, and chemical manufacturers; as far as regards T. McCarnie.

**Crooke & Baynton**, Birmingham, wholesale chemists.

**Oliier & Co.**, Kegworth, glue and size manufacturers.

**Shelvey & Co.**, Brighton, mineral-water manufacturers.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

##### RECEIVING ORDERS.

**Abbott, John**, Nottingham, chemist.

**Darley, Wesley**, Lea Bridge Road, late of Manor Place, Hackney, late managing director of the New Carbolic Sanitary Company (Limited).

**Fry, Edward Alfred Augustus**, Sevenoaks, chemist and druggist.

**Waller, Walter Kerr**, Penzance, chemist and druggist.

##### FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

**Abbott, John**, Nottingham, chemist—March 26, Official Receiver's offices, 1 High Pavement; March 29, County Court House, Nottingham.

##### ADJUDICATIONS.

**Abbott, John**, Nottingham, chemist.

**Darley, Wesley**, Lea Bridge Road, Essex, late of Manor Place, Hackney, late managing director of the New Carbolic Sanitary Company (Limited).

**Waller, Walter Kerr**, Penzance, chemist and druggist.

##### ORDER ON APPLICATION TO APPROVE SCHEME.

**Allen, Joseph John William**, Belsize Park, South Hampstead, chemist—composition of 3s. 4d. in the pound. Receiving order rescinded.

##### NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

**Gledhill, John**, Halifax, wholesale druggist—first and final div. of 2s 3½d., March 30, Official Receiver's office, Halifax.

**Johnson, Charles William** (trading as Miller & Johnson), Mark Lane, City, Rainham, and Cheshunt, chemical manufacuturer—second and final div. of 9½d., March 20, Messrs. Whinney, Hurlbatt & Smith's, 8 Old Jewry, E.C.

**Payne, Jacob Hugh**, Thrapstone, chemist and druggist and saucemanner—first and final div. of 1s. 9d., April 1, 8 St. Paul's Square, Lieford.

##### ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

**Julier, George**, St. George Street, St. George-in-the-East, mineral-water manufacturer—discharge suspended for 18 months.

**Whatley, John James** (trading as Whatley & Co.), late of Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, and Blackheath, Kent, colonial broker—discharge granted.

**THE "ART OF DISPENSING."**—This most valuable manual of the methods and processes involved in the compounding of medical prescriptions, although it made its appearance only in October last, has already reached a third edition, a copy of which is before us. It is issued, as most of our readers are probably aware, from the press of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, that great and universally known and esteemed exponent of British pharmacy, and hence is more especially adapted to the requirements and wants of the dispensing pharmacists and chemists of England, and such of her colonies as still hold to the authority of the British Pharmacopoeia; but, of whatever nationality, he would indeed be an accomplished pharmacist who could not find a vast deal of useful information in its pages.—*National Druggist* (St. Louis).

## Trade Notes.

WE reproduce in one of our advertisement pages a reduced facsimile of a remarkably novel and striking circular handbill brought out and offered to the trade by Mr. J. Morgan Richards. On this production the various popular preparations for which Mr. Richards is agent are cleverly advertised; and in the original these are distinguished by varying tints. The block will be found on page 5 (bottom folio).

THE AUERBACH QUININE FACTORY, we understand, has just secured an important contract from the Austrian Government for the supply of quinine. This contract was allotted to the factory in question after a thorough and most careful comparative examination of the purity of its quinine, and the Vienna agent for the Auerbach Works was informed by the authorities charged with the analyses that the samples submitted by him had given complete satisfaction. The Auerbach Factory has also secured contracts from the Russian and Dutch Governments this season.

MR. ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, of 30 Paternoster Square, has produced a very attractive biscuit-china figure, represented in the annexed engraving. The advertisement is effective without being at all vulgar, and the little crier, we expect,



will soon be a familiar figure throughout the country. It will be seen from his advertisement that Mr. Shirley offers to give one of these to any purchaser of 25s. worth of his A1 menthol cones.

## Personalities.

MR. GEORGE WOOLDRIDGE, dispenser at Melville Hospital, Chatham, has been appointed to a similar position at Bermuda, vice Gardner.

MR. H. R. DAVY, of Glossop Road, Sheffield, has bought the business hitherto carried on at 42 King Richard's Road, Leicester, by Mr. W. Cooke.

MR. FOWLER asks us to state that the partnership between himself and Mr. Donaldson exists at Portsea, and not at Southsea as stated by us.

MR. RICHARD QUAIN, M.D., F.R.S., chairman and honorary secretary of the British Pharmacopoeia Committee, is to

receive the honorary degree LL.D. from the Edinburgh University.

MESSRS. JUDD & Co., of Sidcup, have sold their business to Mr. A. C. Thompson Smith, of Reading, not to Mr. Thompson, as stated in our last week's issue. Mr. Parson C. Baker negotiated the purchase for Mr. Smith.

MESSRS. THORNBY & GOULD have purchased the business of Mr. J. B. Collins, at 1 Park Terrace, Upper Teddington. Mr. Gould, who has been assistant to Mr. Thornby for some years now, joins him as partner in the new undertaking.

MR. JOHN THROSSELL, of 116 Fitzroy Street, Cambridge, has disposed of the business at the above address, which he has carried on for the past fifteen years, to Mr. Llewellyn A. J. Hutchin, of Twickenham.

## BARCLAY &amp; SONS (LIMITED).

THE first annual meeting of this company was held at Anderton's Hotel on Tuesday, there being about twenty-five persons present. Mr. Horace Davenport occupied the chair and read the report and balance-sheet, covering the period from May to December 31, 1888. The directors have during the year spent out of capital 2,024*l.* on the purchase of "a valuable proprietary right" and on additional office accommodation. The sales for the year, from January 1 to December 31, 1888, amounted to 180,206*l.*, an advance on those for 1887, and a still greater advance on the average for the past five years. The net profit amounts to 5,102*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, and the directors proposed to pay out of this the dividend of 6 per cent. on the preference shares, to make up the dividend on the ordinary shares to 10 per cent. (an interim dividend having been already paid), to write off 288*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* from preliminary expenses, to credit 155*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* (5 per cent.) to account of depreciation of furniture and fixtures, to carry 800*l.* to the reserve fund, and 644*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* to next year's account. Out of 10,000 preference shares, 8,693 have been subscribed for, and out of 10,000 ordinary shares 9,976 have been taken. The business, Mr. Davenport continued, was still increasing at the same rate as last year, and altogether the company was in a very satisfactory condition. The average profit on the goods they dealt in, however, was exceedingly small, not quite 2½ per cent., and many shareholders, who were in business as druggists and always tried to get an extra allowance upon their purchases from the company, must not be surprised to find their demands declined. He thought that the prices of patents had now reached the bottom, and he warned shareholders in the company that the extreme cutting which was resorted to in some cases only injured the cutters.

One of the shareholders considered the amount of capital in reserve—over 14,000*l.*—unnecessarily large, and thought that part of it at any rate might be returned to such of the shareholders who had paid up the full amount of their shares, and who now, he contended, if they wished to sell, were at a disadvantage with shareholders who had only paid up 3*l.* of their shares. Mr. Davenport thought the reserve capital by no means too large, considering that the company were continually extending their operations; moreover, at the time when the balance-sheet was drawn the reserve capital was exceptionally heavy—much larger than usual. Under no circumstances would the directors have the power to return money to any particular section of the shareholders. If they once decided to return capital all would have a proportionate claim. In compliance with the general wish of the meeting, the chairman said that the "valuable proprietary right" referred to in the report was Sweeting's Elixir, which has for many years been manufactured by the firm for the proprietors, and which they had now bought outright, and, as he thought, cheaply. In the item referring to sundry debtors, 24,903*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, allowance had been made for bad debts.

After some further conversation the report and statement of accounts were adopted, the retiring director, Mr. A. E. Barclay, and the auditors, Messrs. Chadwicks, Boardman & Co., were unanimously re-elected, and the customary vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

## Practical Notes and Formulas.

### THE SCRUB EXTERMINATOR.

SETTLERS in New Zealand are much troubled with gorse, sweetbriar, thistles, and other strong weeds, which overrun some parts of the country. A chemical compound, sold by Messrs. Hurst & Co., is said to have proved very successful in exterminating these and other weeds, and the *Auckland Weekly News* has had an analysis of the stuff made by Gray, of the Lincoln School of Agriculture, Canterbury. According to Mr. Gray's analysis the compound consists of about 75 per cent. arsenic, with about 10 per cent. carbonate of soda, 9 per cent. of saltpetre, and a little haematite, apparently ground together. The instructions for mixing are:—(1) For destroying eucalyptus, scrub, ferns of all kinds, briars, furze, Californian thistle, &c., to 10 lbs. of material add 10 gallons of water, and boil slowly for twenty minutes, stirring occasionally, then add 20 gallons of cold water, to make the quantity 30 gallons; (2) for destroying Cape weed, sorrel, burr, &c., a solution of one half the above strength will be sufficient—i.e., 10 lbs. of material to 60 gallons of water.

### SAUCES.

WE take the following formulae from the *Mineral Waters Trade Review*. The first is a cheap "penny" sauce, the second goes under the title of "Reading," and the third is a good tomato sauce:—

(1) From the accumulated remains, or "gruffs," of chutney or any kindred sauce preparation, after being well mixed, take

Of the "gruffs" .. .. .. ..	6 lbs.
Distilled vinegar .. .. .. ..	2 gallons.
Garlic, sliced .. .. .. ..	2 oz.
Dark syrup or treacle .. .. .. ..	3 lbs.
India soy .. .. .. ..	2 "
Salt .. .. .. ..	8 oz.
Cayenne pepper .. .. .. ..	½ "
Caramel .. .. .. ..	1 lb.
Essence of anchovy .. .. .. ..	8 oz.

Place the gruffs in an enamelled-iron pan, and add thereto the vinegar, garlic (sliced), and salt, and boil for half an hour; remove and strain; to the strained liquor add the cayenne, India soy, caramel, and essence of anchovies and treacle, and again boil for half an hour.

(2) Vinegar .. .. .. ..	2 pints
Mushroom ketchup .. .. .. ..	1 pint
Shallots, bruised .. .. .. ..	1½ oz.

Place these ingredients together and boil slowly in an enamelled saucepan for half an hour, then remove and take

Pure spring water .. .. .. ..	1 quart.
India soy .. .. .. ..	15 fl. oz.
Ginger, sliced .. .. .. ..	1 oz.
Long pepper, bruised .. .. .. ..	1 "
Mustard seed .. .. .. ..	1 "
Essence of anchovy .. .. .. ..	2 fl. oz.
Cayenne pepper .. .. .. ..	½ oz.

Place the last-named ingredients together in an enamelled sauce or evaporating pan, and boil slowly for one hour. Mix the first liquor with the second, add a dozen sweet bay leaves and simmer gently for half an hour, strain, and the sauce when cooled is ready for use.

(3) Tomatoes (pulp and juice) .. .. ..	6 lbs.
Vinegar, brown malt .. .. .. ..	1½ pint
Shallots, sliced .. .. .. ..	1 oz.
Garlic .. .. .. ..	1 "
India soy .. .. .. ..	1 lb.
Anchovy sauce .. .. .. ..	1 pint
Cayenne pepper .. .. .. ..	1 oz.
Common salt .. .. .. ..	1 "

Place the tomatoes (pulp and juice), sliced shallots and garlic, cayenne pepper, salt and vinegar in an enamelled pan, and boil till the shallots and garlic are softened, and then remove from the fire, and rub through a hair sieve only sufficiently coarse to take up the tomato seeds. Now replace this sifted pulp into the pan, and add thereto the soy and anchovy sauce and boil for twenty minutes or half an hour, when it may be put into bottles for use.

### EXCIPIENT FOR SALOL PILLS.

For salol pills the best excipient is glucosc to make a moderately soft mass, and the addition of a minute quantity of powdered tagacanth will make a permanent pill fit for dispensing uncoated or may be readily coated with sugar or gelatine.—*Phar. Record*.

### WHITE ROSE PERFUME.

Rose essence .. .. .. ..	16 oz.
Rose spirit .. .. .. ..	16 "
Violet essence .. .. .. ..	16 "
Jasmine essence .. .. .. ..	8 "
Patchouli oil .. .. .. ..	10 drops
Aleohol .. .. .. ..	4 oz.

*Mr. E. G. Boughton in "Druggists' Circular."*

### VASELINE COLD CREAM.

THE following formula is proposed by M. Nicot (*Bull. de Therap.*):—

	Grammes
White vaseline .. .. .. ..	500
Oil of almonds .. .. .. ..	60
White wax .. .. .. ..	50
Rose water .. .. .. ..	50

Melt the first three ingredients and incorporate the rose-water *secundum artem*. Add perfume to taste.

### OINTMENT FOR ITCH.

THE following formula is for an ointment recommended by Kaposi, which has proved very efficacious in destroying the *acarus scabiei* :—

Naphthol .. .. .. ..	15
Lard .. .. .. ..	100
Green soap .. .. .. ..	50
Prepared chalk .. .. .. ..	10
M ft. ungt.	

### CHYMOSEN,

the active principle of rennet, can be prepared by a process patented in the United States by M. Blumenthal (1886) for the preparation of "chymosin and pepsin as a by-product." It consists in macerating the stomach of the calf or pig in a solution of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of salt, acidulating with a mineral acid and the resulting mucous substance which rises to the surface, skimmed off and rejected. The solution is filtered, acidulated, and supersaturated with sodium chloride, when upon standing at a certain temperature a flocculent, almost snow-white substance floats to the surface, which collected and carefully dried, constitutes the chymosin. Dr. L. H. Friedburg (*Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*) substantiates the value of this method, and is our authority for the statement that pure pepsin does not coagulate milk.

### COLD CREAM OF ROSES.

WILLIAM STENGELIN, Ph. G., furnishes the following formula, which is stated (*Amer. Jour. Phar.*) to yield an excellent preparation:—

In order to obtain it of a light, frothy consistence, it is recommended to beat it with a wooden stirrer having a perforated blade, which should be dexterously worked, and is afterwards readily cleaned.

Expressed oil of almonds .. .. ..	4 oz.
White wax .. .. .. ..	1 "
Spermaceti .. .. .. ..	6 drachms.
Distilled water .. .. .. ..	1½ oz.
Oil of bergamot .. .. .. ..	5 drops.
Otto of rose .. .. .. ..	5 "

The following is for an improved preparation (*Drug Cire.*):—

Spermaceti .. .. .. ..	2 oz.
White wax .. .. .. ..	2 "
Oil of sweet almonds .. .. ..	10 "
Boric acid .. .. .. ..	1 drachm.
Rose water .. .. .. ..	4 oz.
Oil of rose .. .. .. ..	10 m.

Melt the wax and spermaceti on a water-bath, gradually adding the oil of almonds. Remove from the bath and add the boric acid dissolved in the rose water. Stir with a wooden spatula till nearly cold before adding the oil of rose. Whip vigorously till cold; then transfer to jars.

## PERFUMES WHICH DRUGGISTS CAN MAKE.

THERE has been some discussion between two contributors of the *Druggists' Circular* regarding the practicability of druggists making their own perfumes at a profit. One says it cannot be done, the other says it can, and adds, "There is still something to be done in bottled perfumes, and when the make-them-yourself idea is applied also to those it will give even better results" than the mere manufacture of the articles. "The druggist of average intelligence is already practically a perfumer, and the compounding of certain perfumes presents no difficulties greater than are met with in a new prescription; moreover, in making such compounds the druggist will not only find a delightful occupation, but one which will yield him a handsome pecuniary return." The following are some of the formulae which this writer recommends, the cost of production in no case exceeding 6d. per oz.:-

## White Rose.

Rose spirit .. .. ..	4 oz.
Violet essence .. .. ..	2 "
Jasmine essence .. .. ..	1 "
Patchouly extract .. .. ..	½ "

## Ess. Bouquet.

Rose spirit .. .. ..	4 oz.
Ambergris tincture .. .. ..	1 "
Orris .. .. ..	2 "
Bergamot oil .. .. ..	¾ "
Lemon .. .. ..	½ "

## New-mown Hay.

Tonka tincture .. .. ..	4 oz.
Musk .. .. ..	1 "
Benzoin .. .. ..	1 "
Rose spirit .. .. ..	1 "
.. geranium oil .. .. ..	40 m.
Bergamot oil .. .. ..	40 "
Alcohol (S.V.R.) .. .. ..	1 oz.

## West-end.

Rose spirit .. .. ..	6 oz.
Verbena extract .. .. ..	1 "
Benzoin tincture .. .. ..	2 "
Civet .. .. ..	1 "
Musk .. .. ..	2 "
Sandal oil .. .. ..	20 m.

## Verbena.

Lemongrass oil .. .. ..	½ oz.
Lemon oil .. .. ..	½ "
Alcohol (S.V.R.) .. .. ..	1 pt.

## Heliotrope.

Vanilla tincture .. .. ..	8 oz.
Rose essence .. .. ..	4 "
Orange-flower essence .. .. ..	2 "
Ambergris tincture .. .. ..	2 "
Civet .. .. ..	½ "
Bitter almond oil .. .. ..	10 m.
Alcohol (S.V.R.) .. .. ..	2 oz.

found in the fluid. Many were the surmises as to what they were, and the query arose as to the value, if any, as a medicinal agent.

"In the midst of these speculations a young lady, about 17 years of age, who was present, complained of feeling ill. Having no idea of the intense activity of the article just discovered, I proposed that she should take some of it, and, with her consent, about 12 or 15 grains were administered. Nothing further was thought of the matter until about an hour afterwards, when my attention was called to her condition. She was in severe pain and distress, cramps in the stomach and extremities, pulse small and feeble, extremities cold, excessive vomiting and hyperesthesia, and apparently sinking rapidly; her condition greatly resembled that of a person suffering from a fatal attack of Asiatic cholera. To say that I was greatly alarmed would but feebly describe my mental condition. I ran like a wild man to secure the aid of two or three professional friends, but could find none of them in their offices. Then I ran back again, trembling over what might be the consequences, and thinking out a course of treatment to pursue. A princely fortune could not induce me to undergo a repetition of such condition.

"By the time I reached the patient I became more calm. The proper emetics were employed, and then a half-saturated aqueous solution of potash saleratus was given, in tablespoonful doses, every ten minutes, and several doses were administered before the stomach would retain it; subsequently, the intervals between the doses were lengthened. Sinapisms were applied to the wrist and ankles, a fomentation of bitter herbs, as hot as could be borne, was applied over the stomach and abdomen, changing it as often as required. In about an hour the extremities became warm, and a general perspiration soon followed, with diminished suffering, and a partial return to a feeling of health and strength. In about an hour or two succeeding this improvement an infusion of slippery-elm bark was ordered to be drunk freely, and about 8 grains of the compound powder of ipecacuanha and opium were given every three hours. The next morning she was decidedly better.

"In the course of the second day her friends allowed her to have a little soup, which was followed by a serious gastro-enteritic inflammation. The fomentations and sinapisms were repeated, and the diaphoretic powders continued, as well as the slippery-elm infusion, to which some prepared charcoal was added, not daring to prescribe a more active laxative. By perseverance in this course the patient recovered in six or seven days, but, unfortunately, with some chronic gastro-enteritic abnormal condition that remained for many years. From this experience I was so influenced that I feared to use any of the remainder of the resin until at least eighteen months had passed, when I ventured a repetition of its use, but in much smaller quantity, and with most excellent results. There, my dear professor, you have my discovery in a nutshell, and which led to further investigations, resulting in the obtainment of the active principles of other of our medicinal plants."

## THE DISCOVERY OF PODOPHYLLIN.

By J. U. LLOYD.

PROFESSOR JOHN KING, M.D.,\* had several times related in my hearing the account of the discovery of this substance, which was introduced to medicine by himself. I finally requested him to record these facts in writing, intending to use them in the article on "Podophyllum," in the publication *Drugs and Medicines* of North America. This paper is of interest, both as to historical facts and as describing the original podophyllum, for it was many years exclusively an eclectic remedy before becoming known to others. The following is Professor King's letter, which is dated June 15, 1887:—

"At your urgent request I will endeavour to give you a brief account of the discovery of the resin of podophyllum root, more commonly known as 'podophyllum.' My introduction to it was entirely accidental and attended with very unpleasant circumstances. In the fall of 1837, I think it was, knowing nothing of this resin, an attempt was made to prepare a hydro-alcoholic extract from some 40 lbs. of the coarsely powdered podophyllum root. A portion of alcohol having been distilled over from the root-tincture, water was added to the remaining tincture, the intention being to evaporate this diluted tincture that a hydro-alcoholic extract might be had, but night coming on, the process of evaporation was postponed until the following day. On the next morning, while stirring the cold mixture, numerous pieces of a dark, somewhat porous, and rather brittle body were

BY TELEGRAPH, OF COURSE!—When the ships of the Armada turned their sails Drake sent to Good Queen Bess the simple word, "Cantharadis," meaning, "The Spanish fly."

THIS ANECDOTE is attributed by an American journal to our Bloomsbury Square contemporary. Why the attempt to brighten its pages with levity?—About 3 A.M. the other morning a mild-faced man pulled violently at the night-bell of the chemist's in 9th Avenue, N.Y. He exercised himself in this exciting way for about ten minutes, when he heard the shuffling of feet along the hall, and a few seconds later the door opened, and the half-waked assistant inquired in a somewhat acrid voice, "Well, what is it?" "Oh!" returned the disturber of his rest, "I only want one or two pennies' worth of Goulard's water to make a compress with. We've just had an accident at home, and —" "And a good thing, too," broke in the enraged pill-maker. "A man who will ring up the chemist for a pennyworth of Goulard water at 3 A.M., when pump-water would do as well, ought to have accidents; here, give me the bottle." "Go slow," merrily replied the customer. "I won't trouble you any further—pump-water will do as well—that's all I wanted to know; thanks. Good night." Tableau.

\* Professor King, a hale, hearty old gentleman, living in a suburb of Cincinnati, still lectures in the Eclectic College, and comes regularly to the city. He is "the father of eclecticism" and the introducer of concentrations, or "resinoids."

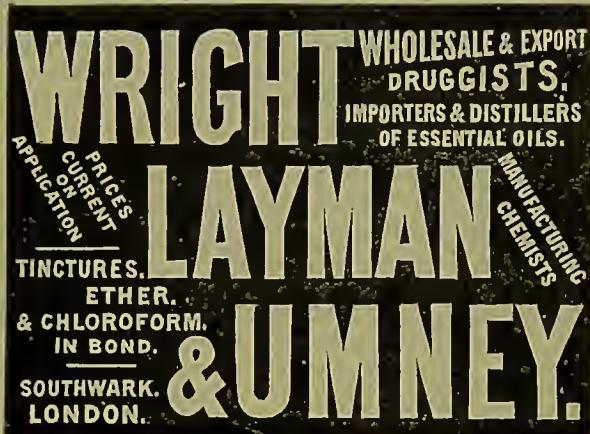
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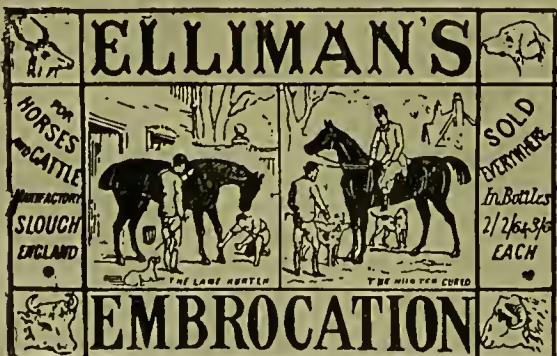
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11 BILLITER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

MUMFORD'S  
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PURE CRUSHED LINSEED IS NOW  
17/- cwt. CARRIAGE PAID

TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN ENGLAND AND HALF TO  
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See First Page in the First Issue of this Month  
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*Noakes' Tins*  
for Druggists' use.

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Advertisement the  
first week of every  
month.

## GLYCERINE & CUCUMBER,

Unsurpassed in appearance and effect, 9d. per lb.,

BY USING

## ROUSE'S CONCENTRATED CUCUMBER PASTE

In Jars (free),  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 2s. 3d.; 1 lb. 4s. 3d. net.

Making respectively 3 lbs. and 6 lbs., costing 3d. per oz., by the simple addition  
of Water and Glycerine.

Through any Wholesale House, or post free on receipt of P.O. for amount.  
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### OPINIONS OF THE TRADE.

J. E., Tottenham, writes:—"Cucumber Paste to hand; very pleased with result; nicely scented and very little trouble to make."

L. H., St. Peters, Kent, writes:—"I think the preparation and your mode of putting it up a great boon to chemists in a small way of business."

## SILICATED CARBON FILTERS

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PATENT MOBILE BLOCK.

See Advertisement, page 16 (bottom folio).

## THE DIAMOND MARK

To secure the best Hungarian Aperient Water,

## DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK

And insist upon receiving the

## HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Sold by the

## APOLLINARIS CO. (LIM.), LONDON.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

[2]

*Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors*

See DIARY, 1889,  
Pages 17 and 18.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

### THE PATENT MEDICINE TRADE.

THE interesting meeting of the wholesale patent medicine dealers and proprietors, which we report on another page, was necessarily defective in immediate definite results; but it would be premature, we think, to characterise it as a complete failure. It was hardly to be expected that on first coming together a party of men representing very large and very delicate interests should see their way to the formation of a combination which, though not very clearly defined, was obviously intended to place certain restrictions on the trade concerned. We cannot profess much sympathy with unions generally, and we are strongly disposed to doubt the practicability of the one now under consideration, requiring as it would the unswerving co-operation of a large number of firms with various, if not conflicting, interests. But we cannot be surprised at the attempt being made, and we are inclined to some sort of sympathy with the effort. Gradually, but very surely, the wholesale margin of profit on patent medicines has been worn down so thin as to be of but little better value than the sale of stamps.

The profit on their turnover to wholesale dealers in patent medicines does not now average more than about 5 per cent., and out of that slender margin rent, office expenses, packing, portage, and other expenses have to be paid. Even retailers can afford to condole with the wholesale houses in regard to that kind of business. For some time past a number of the leading London firms have been considering whether they could plan a scheme, the result of which would be the assurance of a more decent proportion of profit for their services as wholesale distributors. It is only fair to these gentlemen to state that they would gladly have adopted a scheme whereby the retailers should benefit as well as themselves, if they could have seen their way to attain that object; but they came to the conclusion among themselves that such an enterprise was too large a one to begin with, and they thought it best to try to reach land themselves first, and then, if there was a chance, they would send their boat back to rescue their friends in misfortune.

The ideas which the wholesale men had formed in their minds were rather crude, and it must be admitted that their suggestions to the manufacturers who were asked to meet them on Wednesday were not in a form capable of being adopted. Moreover the Association was hardly strong enough in the view of the makers to maintain the proposition put forward. It appeared that only about a dozen firms had actually united in this attempt; many others expressed sympathy, and would probably join when a certain degree of success should have been attained. The exact proposal put before the manufacturers was that they should agree to give Association houses 10 per cent. off wholesale terms, and not to sell directly to any other firms at lower than a 5 per cent. reduction. That is to say, an article sold to Association chemists at 10s. per dozen would be sold wholesale by them at 11s., they binding themselves not to sell below that rate; and manufacturers were not to sell to any outside firms at less than 10s. 6d. The tactical mistake made by the Association was, it appears to us, that their scheme did not clearly include an advantage to the manufacturers also. On the contrary the latter were asked partially to boycott, and certainly to offend, firms who sell a large proportion of their products, simply to get the wholesalers out of a tight place into which they had voluntarily fixed themselves. The remarks made by the manufacturers indicated besides a general impression that it was rather the favour of the retailer than that of the wholesale dealer which was the important factor to them.

The patent medicine makers represented at the meeting have to pay immense advertising and other bills, and their aim naturally is to facilitate by all means in their power the conveyance of their products to the public, and it would be absurd to expect them to denounce the cutters, who act as their most willing and least prejudiced agents; but it was quite clear that they all appreciated the desirability of everybody concerned getting a sufficient profit to make the trade of interest to him. Whether this state of things can be brought back again is, to say the least, doubtful. Ingenious correspondents will probably weave plans which might succeed if such an impossible thing as universal adhesion could be secured. Our own belief is that a fairly profitable patent medicine trade can only be restored by the gradual introduction of plans carried out by individual firms, such as that advertised by Messrs. Powell, of Swindon, in regard to their Moonseed Bitters. This scheme was read to the meeting, and frequently referred to; but the gentlemen present, most of them owning well-established properties, looked shyly at a plan involving so much trouble; and the advice offered to adjourn for twelve months to see how Messrs. Powell's plan succeeded was not the unwise of the suggestions submitted.

### SHILLING QUININE.

SULPHATE OF QUININE at 1s. per oz., an eventuality for which we have long prepared the trade, has become an accomplished fact this week. During the last two or three years article upon article has been written in this journal with a view of showing that there is no possibility of any lasting improvement in quinine for a long time to come, short of an immense destruction of stock or an exceptionally well-organised combination among the manufacturers. Even now we must confess that we cannot see why a higher price than 1s. per oz. should be paid for the so-called "speculative" German brands, while the production of cinchona bark remains what it is at present. The enormous decline in the price of sulphate of quinine may be graphically illustrated by the following table, showing the principal variations which have taken place during the last twelve years. During the first year referred to in this table, 1877, quinine reached the top quotation known during the present generation, and it will be observed that since that year, with one insignificant exception, the highest price obtained in any year has always been less than in the year preceding it.

Year	Price per ounce of quinine in bulk in London.				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1877 .. .. 11 0	10 3	16 6	13 0	10 6	
1878 .. .. 10 6	9 6	13 9	10 6	13 0	
1879 .. .. 12 6	11 3	12 6	10 9	—	
1880 .. .. 10 6	12 0	12 9	11 0	—	
1881 .. .. 11 0	11 6	10 6	8 6	10 0	
1882 .. .. 10 0	9 0	8 6	10 0	8 6	
1883 .. .. 8 3	7 6	—	—	—	
1884 .. .. 7 3	5 9	4 0	4 6	—	
1885 .. .. 4 9	3 9	2 6	4 0	3 6	
1886 .. .. 3 3	1 11	2 3	—	—	
1887 .. .. 2 3	2 5	1 9	1 11	1 6	
1888 .. .. 2 1½	1 5½	1 4½	1 6	1 3	
1889 .. .. 1 3	1 0				

It should be said that shilling quinine is not yet "officially" quoted by any of the German agents, but as there is no doubt that several sales have been made at the figure since Friday last by second-hand holders, and as a parcel of 12,500 oz. B & S quinine, in 100-oz. tins, sold at from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d. per oz. at Thursday's auctions, it is almost certain that one or more of the German makers will "officially" commence to sell at 1s. per oz. very shortly. The people who will have to bear the brunt of this fresh decline are the bark producers, as the unit, which was about 1½d. per lb. at last week's auctions, will probably be brought down lower still at Thursday's Amsterdam sales and the London auctions next Tuesday. And the growers have no one but themselves to thank for their present situation. It may be taken for granted that there is no longer a profit on their shipments except for the rich bark, but as they do not grow cinchona alone, but can fall back upon coffee, tea, and other products, it must still pay them better to ship their bark and sell it for what it will fetch than not to harvest it at all, besides which many of them cannot afford to wait until an improbable advance may set in before they turn their produce into cash. It is, therefore, not likely that the supply of bark will cease, or even diminish to any appreciable extent, just yet, and, while supplies continue to arrive on their present scale, the holders, though they may attempt to keep up prices for a week or two by refusing to sell, will always in the long run be compelled to accept what they can get. The manufacturers, therefore, will be able to buy a sufficiency of cheap bark, and, as at a unit of 1½d. per lb. their quinine sulphate costs them only about 9½d. per oz. in the bark, it is not likely that they will cease making the alkaloid. The stock of quinine, moreover, is enormously heavy, and must, we should

think, be still increasing. Most of it may be held by wealthy speculators, but a good deal is bound to be brought to market when the holders are once forced to the conclusion that they can gain nothing by keeping back any longer, and all these causes together should be quite strong enough to keep the article at the figure to which it has now fallen, or thereabouts. On the other hand, it is also quite possible that the latest drop may give a momentary fillip to speculation by inducing a number of people who have been waiting for quinine to reach the convenient figure of 1s. per oz. to step forward and invest capital in the article. If that should happen, we may again see a short-lived rise, such as we have witnessed several times during the last three or four years, but in that case the fresh depression which is bound to follow quickly must leave the article in a worse state than before.

In our last week's market report we reproduced a statement to the effect that one of the German factories made a net profit of 40 per cent. on its working capital last year, which profit must have been obtained principally from sulphate of quinine, the staple product of the firm. Making allowance for a good deal of exaggeration in this statement—for which an American contemporary is responsible—there cannot be much doubt that quinine manufacturing is still a fairly remunerative business. And it must be especially so to those makers—such as the English, French, Italian, and some of the German manufacturers—who have not followed the attempt to supply a purely speculative demand. These manufacturers do not at present sell such large quantities as their speculative confrères, but they have a regular circle of customers who are willing to pay a little extra for the brands which they have always been in the habit of buying; and while thus on the one hand the non-speculative makers obtain from 15 to 30 per cent. more for their goods than their competitors, they have all the advantage of the low bark prices which the action of the latter has assisted in bringing about.

#### THE SHELLAC MARKET.

LAST November, when the advance in shellac had already made considerable progress, a London firm of importers issued a lengthy review of the article, in which they pictured its prospects as being very bright indeed, and prognosticated that by March of this year the stock of all varieties of shellac in the London warehouses would have been reduced to less than 60,000 cases. This forecast has not been quite verified, for, according to the official returns, our stock at the commencement of the month amounted to 64,956 cases; but still the reduction is very heavy when compared with June, 1888, when London held no less than 85,716 cases in the first hand. What we hold at present would suffice to cover the world's consumption until next November, although a great part of it is probably owned by firms who are determined not to part with it unless at prices which take the parcels in question out of the market for practical purposes at present. A disquieting feature in the position of the article is the largeness of the recent shipments from Calcutta, which are said to have been no less than 9,000 cwt., or about 6,500 cases, during the first half of the current month, although an unconfirmed report at first announced them to have been only 1,800 cases. It is true that the shipments are usually heaviest about this time of the year, but the figure recorded for the first half of March is so exceptionally large (the highest shipments for any whole month having hitherto been 15,600 cwt. in February, 1888) as to have momentarily scared the speculators. It is now said that after this month the exports will certainly be much reduced, but already the actual exports have greatly exceeded the shipments which the persistent reports of failure of the

shellac crop and the closing of several factories through want of material had led some operators to expect. During the last few weeks the market here has been very unsettled, prices frequently rising 7 or 8 per cent. in a day, only to fall as much the next, and it is clear that the want of confidence in an article which has in the past disappointed speculators perhaps more than any other is becoming greater every day. This is not surprising either, considering that between July, 1888, and February, 1889, second orange lac, TN quality, had already advanced from 40s. to 80s. per cwt. At first this advance was due mainly to *bonâ-fide* consumptive demand, one of the strongest features in the position of the article being that prices did not run up by bounds, but gradually hardened by 1s. per cwt. or so at the time. As the market became stronger, however, speculators again seized upon it, and at present there is every indication that the article is once more entirely swayed by operators of that calibre. In fact, the belief seems justified that, but for the manœuvres of a small set of operators, who occasionally succeed in inducing people to invest money in the article, the shellac market would entirely collapse for want of inherent strength. If such a collapse should once set in thoroughly it may not take more than a few weeks to again bring down the article to very near its lowest level of last year, and we shall then see a repetition of the finale of so many previous booms, which have all ended by holders throwing their stock on the market in a panic, and thus causing prices to fall really below what would, perhaps, have been warranted. In all probability the situation will take a final turn for good or for evil early next month, when the statistics of the London landings and deliveries and the full month's shipments from Calcutta will become known. It seems that thus far the official ring by which the prices for TN and AC lac for delivery are fixed every evening has not done much to impart real stability to the market. It remains to be proved whether, in case of what would otherwise be a sudden collapse, this mode of operating will assist in breaking the fall and in enabling holders to quit their stock to greater advantage than they could otherwise have done at public sale or by private treaty.

#### ANTIPYRIN AND NITROUS ETHER.

MIXTURES containing spirit of nitrous ether and antipyrin are well known to become of a green colour, due to the formation of iso-nitroso-antipyrin, and statements have been made (although denied by some) that the product is poisonous. Dr. G. Evans says on this point (*Therap. Gaz.*) that he has clinically used a mixture of antipyrin 15 grains, spirit of nitrous ether 30 minims, in several cases of common continued fever during the past year, and denies that any toxic or deleterious effect followed. He also gave it to a cat (by the mouth, and subcutaneous injection) and "no constitutional disturbance" resulted. Another valuable note on the same subject is communicated to our contemporary by Drs. H. C. Wood and John Marshall. They have gone thoroughly into the chemistry of the subject, preparing the iso-nitroso-antipyrin by adding the calculated quantity of potassium nitrite to an acidulated aqueous solution of antipyrin. The liquid became at once bluish green in colour, and in a few minutes there was an abundant production of crystals. It was noticed that the filtrate from the crystals changed in colour from green to brown, and developed a very distinct hydrocyanic acid odour after standing a few hours. The presence of cyanogen was proved, and it was further ascertained that dilute sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, and acetic acid act upon solutions of iso-nitroso-antipyrin, causing the evolution of cyanogen. The same is the case with mix-

tures containing spirit of nitrous ether and antipyrin. The decomposition may occur in the stomach, and this was demonstrated by adding iso-nitroso-antipyrin to a 0·2 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid, and keeping the whole at the temperature of the body in a water-oven. The quantity of cyanogen evolved is, however, so slight that no danger need be feared. The amount given off in an hour from 0·5 grammes of iso-nitroso-antipyrin, mixed with 50 c.c. of the 0·2 per cent. acid solution, is only sufficient to give a few crystals of argentic cyanide with argentic nitrate on an inverted watch-glass, equivalent, possibly, to less than one hundred-thousandth part of a grain of hydrocyanic acid. In determining whether the iso-nitroso-antipyrin possessed toxic properties, it was administered under various conditions to dogs and rabbits, but in no case were the slightest untoward effects observed.

### PARALDEHYDE AS A HYPNOTIC.

DR. JOHN GORDON gives in the *British Medical Journal* a valuable contribution to the study of paraldehyde, which is of special interest to us from the fact that the writer, before entering the medical profession, was a pharmacist of note in the North, and still retains his connection with pharmacy. The study of which we have here the results formed, we understand, the subject of the writer's doctorate thesis, and, as it places the hypnotic in a favourable position as a remedy, it is likely to create new interest in and further trial of paraldehyde. The drug was introduced by Dr. Cervello, of Palermo, in 1883, and after a year or two's fair trial has fallen into the rank of occasionally-used remedies. Dr. Gordon in his paper shows that even in healthy individuals it produces short sleep, and in full doses—about 40 minims—given to individuals suffering from insomnia, it speedily produces a tranquil slumber. One good feature noticed was that the same dose was taken for some months with equally good hypnotic results; there was no marked craving for the drug; and as it does not, except in large doses, have a hypnotic effect on persons not suffering from sleeplessness, there is no probability of its abuse. The action of the drug is speedy, patients generally falling asleep within ten minutes after its administration, and they may be aroused while under its influence without any disagreeable or confused sensations. It is not liable to disorder the digestion, although in many cases it is gently laxative in its action. No loss of appetite follows its use, nor headache, nor thirst. The most serviceable dose for adults is from 45 to 60 minims. Dr. Gordon's method of prescribing the drug is to well dilute it with cinnamon water, adding a little syrup of tolu and compound tincture of cardamoms. Syrup of lemon is also an agreeable combination; there is a good formula of this nature in "The Art of Dispensing." Dr. Gordon's paper contains, we may add, a very full account of the physiological action of the drug.

### THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS FIASCO.

WE announced some months ago that a committee of Italian pharmacists and others had been appointed for the purpose of arranging for holding an International Pharmaceutical Congress at Milan this summer. This congress, which was first fixed for 1887, was taken in hand for 1888, but it was then deferred to 1889, and at a meeting of the committee about three weeks ago it was decided to further postpone it "irrevocably" until September, 1890, on the grounds, firstly, that the Paris Exhibition, which will be held this year, would prevent pharmacists from attending at Milan, while the

Italian pharmacists would find it difficult to visit both the Milan Congress and the Chemical-Pharmaceutical Congress and Historical Exhibition to be held in Paris in September next; secondly, that other congresses are already arranged for the month of September next; and thirdly, that in September, 1889, the general municipal elections will be held in Italy, and the Municipality of Milan would be unable at such a critical moment to honour its pharmaceutical visitors in a manner worthy of the hospitable fame of the city.

It would have been easy, no doubt, to find a hundred other reasons for postponing the congress, but the committee will scarcely be able to remove from the minds of those interested in its realisation, if there are any such, the idea that their presence is not particularly desired at Milan, and unless the whole affair is to collapse it might be as well to look round for another meeting-place, and to avoid putting any further strain on the inventive faculties of the Milanese pharmacists.

**Caucasian Insect Flowers.** The *Revue Commerciale et Industrielle du Caucase* states that the only place in Europe besides the Caucasus where the insect flowers are produced commercially is in Dalmatia; but the Dalmatian flowers are white, and not rose-violet as those of the Caucasus. The Dalmatian pyrethrum is greatly appreciated, but when its crop is scarce the Caucasian flowers are also much sought for, and their price increases by 200 to 300 per cent. This was the case in 1887 and 1888. Prices which had varied between 3 and 7 roubles for a period of ten years—from 1875 to 1885—reached all at once, in 1887, 15 and 16 roubles at Tiflis. Formerly a certain quantity of pyrethrum in powder was exported from the Caucasus, but it did not give satisfaction because of its liability to adulteration, and because the Caucasians could not reduce the powder to the impalpable state requisite to preserve its efficacy. At the present time exports consist only of flowers, which when ripe are cut as short as possible at the stalk, and dried in the shade and in a current of air, because in the sun the bloom and the rose colour are lost. Of the quantity exported, amounting to between 175,000 and 200,000 kilogrammes, last year three-fourths were badly prepared, the season having been a very rainy one.

\* \*

**Canadian Pharmacy Law.** A Bill promoted by the Ontario College of Pharmacy has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario, to amend the Pharmacy Act of the province. It proposes to limit membership of the council to persons (members of the college) actually engaged in business on their own account as pharmaceutical chemists in the province, and power is sought to have the elections based on "electoral territorial divisions." The question of fees is dealt with, and fresh examination regulations are proposed, viz. the matriculation examination to include arithmetic and mensuration, algebra, geography, and English grammar and composition; and in regard to the qualifying examination the council seeks "power to fix and determine from time to time a curriculum of studies to be pursued by the students;" so far two courses, a "first" and a "senior" course in pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica, botany, and reading and dispensing prescriptions are mentioned. The relations of wholesale dealers and medical men to the Act are made more clear in the Bill; it is proposed to establish territorial branches of the association, and the poisons schedule is amended by removing chloral hydrate and carbolic acid from Part II. to Part I., also adding "cocaine and its preparations." The Bill is in charge of the Hon. Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton. It reached the committee stage on March 5, when the proposals regarding the curriculum and apprenticeship of four years created considerable discussion. One member said that if the object was to lessen the number of druggists the wrong method was employed, because the long term of service would be a hardship to the poor student. Our report states the clause was passed over (which, we presume, means "abandoned"), and the committee reported progress, after making some other amendments.

## "BEHIND THE COUNTER" IN INDIA.

THE peculiarities of "English as she is wrote" are probably nowhere more strikingly exemplified than in India. The smattering of English possessed by the majority of the natives and the necessity of putting it into writing in most cases before their wants can be supplied, very often cause most amusing epistles to be written. The following are a few of them:—

"Messrs. Blank & Co. (Limited).

"I beg you the favour of sending to me two (2) ounces of strychnia, in order to extinct some vagabond dogs, for the purpose of not becoming hydrophobus some of them.

"Please send it in well corked bottles.

"I beg to remain,  
"Yours most obliged."

"To Messrs. Blank & Co.

"I beg to state that I have made up my mind to open a new shop, so I write that please send your list of medicine and printed sample of mechanic with the bearer, and also please let me know the least pices of them.

"Please let me know the answer of this as soon as you can.

"Yours faithfully."

In many cases the letters of apology sent by compounders and servants are most original, as witness the following:—

"RESPECTED SIR,—I regret to say I am very sorry I cannot attend office to-day, and therefore I hope, sir, that you will excuse my non attendance, as I am suffering as per margin\* and therefore cannot attend office for which favor I will be ever thankful and remain,

"Your most obedient servant."

Perhaps as amusing are some of the letters received from persons desirous of obtaining favours of various kinds. The following is from a gentleman who thought he should be supplied gratis with a trade calendar, for the following reasons:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I shall feel extremely obliged if you should send per bearer one of your calendar for the year 1889. I don't flatter to say I am your customer that I have any account with you, but I only say that the medicine and your best whisky I always bought from you ready cash hence my request for a copy of your Almanac.

"Yours sincerely."

Again, here is one from an individual who was very desirous of opening an account, although the very style of his letter is sufficient to put a tradesman on his guard:—

"To Blank & Co., General Merchant.

"SIR,—I shall feel obliged to you if you please give with bearer one of your Company account book for our account. Because I come with my family from Kamptzy for my son Sickness and I stop near club therefore If I want of any article I shall take from your B. Branch. I will stop here 15-20 days till my son well, by so doing very much obliged to you.

I am, yours truly."

We shall conclude with one or two miscellaneous specimens:—

"Blank & Co.

"SIR,—Please let me know what you will charge me of one Tin of superior of all Biscuits, and of what maker. I want very soft sweet and of butter I want for my sick child."

"I wanted to know only what will cost for Dibai medicine, and you at once prepared it without asking that is very bad."

"The Manager, Blank & Co.

"SIR,—I beg to your honour that I have been suffering 2 years from rheumatism I used many medicines but no effect so if there be any medicine in your co. for the above disease give that I will give money for that. Now at present pain my whole body and especially loin. Please give medicine.

"Yours obd."

This letter speaks for itself. It is an exact copy of one received by the writer a few months ago:—

"SIR,—In these few lines I am informing to thou my daughter's health.

"Successfully her fever were gone yesterday on 4 o'clock, but she hawling much dreadfully.

"And she is saying that in her head happening something, and the obscure coming towards her eyes.

"And she is omitting much, please give her medicine of her omitness.

"And she are saying, that in her belly some body are hitting.

"I am your servant."

## THE HUNGARIAN BITTER WATERS.

MR. U. MIKLOS, in the *Druggists' Circular*, gives some interesting particulars of the famous Hungarian waters, the fame of which has spread throughout the world. Buda, the western portion of the capital, Buda-Pesth, has been noted as a health resort from ancient times, and the springs referred to are found in a group occupying about the area of an English square mile, south of the city, at an elevation of about 330 feet above the level of the sea. This territory is divided into three distinct valleys.

When first discovered the waters of these springs were used only for bathing; later they came to be used for drinking in the capital, and still later throughout the whole of Hungary. The introduction of these waters absorbed a very large capital, larger in fact than the owners of the springs were able to expend, and they were thus driven into bankruptcy. The ownership of the springs thus frequently changed hands, each new owner, however, endeavouring to still further spread the reputation of the waters. The ownership of many of these wells has changed ten times.

When the Hungarian Government recognised what a treasure the land possessed in these springs, it undertook a careful supervision of them. This supervision embraces their chemical analysis, bottling, and the keeping of the springs themselves clean and in good order generally. The Government also secured from the railroad companies especially favourable rates on the waters destined for export, and thus fostered in every possible way the growth of this industry.

The Government requires that the waters of every spring before being put on the market shall be subjected to a chemical analysis, experimented with therapeutically, and officially passed. Weak waters are not allowed to enter the market, and the high reputation of the Hungarian waters is thus maintained.

While the consumption of the Buda bitter waters increases from year to year, there is also more and more competition. New parties constantly appear with waters worthy of consideration, and entering into the competition for trade generally soon become bankrupt. The owners of the old wells of established reputation then step in and buy out their younger competitors, and in this way the principal wells have fallen into the hands of some seven owners, as follows:—

(1.) The Hunyadi Árpád, the Victoria, and the Atilla wells are owned by Ungar.

(2.) The Hunyadi János and Hunyadi Matyas springs are owned by Saxlehner.

(3.) The Æsculap well is owned by an English company.

(4.) The László spring is owned by a French company.

(5.) The Franz Joseph spring is owned by Hirschler.

(6.) The Rakoczy, Rakoczy János, and Stephan springs are owned by Loser.

(7.) The Franz Deak, König, and Elizabeth springs are owned by Mattoni.

Comparatively few of the many springs [there are said to be over 2,000 in Hungary] have become known to the general public, the competition being so great that when brought into contact with the Hunyadi Árpádi, Hunyadi János, Victoria, Æsculap, &c., even very valuable waters can obtain no foothold in the market.

It may be remarked that the name Hunyadi is that of a Hungarian hero who won high renown in the conflicts with the Turks. Hunyadi János, or Julianus Corvinus Hunyadi, was in his day the regent and his son the king of Hungary. The Hunyadi family at present play an important rôle in Hungarian politics. The name Hunyadi has also been given to a "comitat," or district, and to a valley in Hungary.

\* Estummuck pain.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN CONSULS' REPORTS.

## ITALY.

*Sulphur in Sicily.* Italy and Sicily together furnished the greater part of the sulphur of commerce, and of this quantity Sicily furnished about nine-tenths.

The sulphur-producing districts of Sicily lie to the south of the Madonie mountains, covering almost one-third of the island. As many as 600 different mining operations have been undertaken at various points, of which, however, less than two-thirds are to-day in working order, and it is calculated the whole of the mines in actual working will be exhausted in a century.

The principal sulphur-bearing centres are in the provinces of Caltanissetta and Gaggenti. In the province of Catania there are a few mines, of no great importance; in the province of Palermo there is one group only, at its southern extremity, that of Lercara, among which are the mines of Messrs. Gardner & Rose.

The sulphur which is found in volcanic vents, or the so-called "zolfatare," is, as has been said, really an infinitesimally small quantity, compared with the sulphur found by mining operations. According to the present state of geological investigations it would appear that the sulphur of Sicily, found below the surface in irregular and disjointed masses, arose from deposits in fresh-water basins, and that these deposits have been broken up and disturbed by the frequent upheavals and fallings of the soil through volcanic action. The subterranean caves in which the sulphur was deposited having been thus repeatedly dislocated and disjointed, faults and throws are frequent, and the inclination of the seams and strata are most various and irregular, and hence, and also from the subdivision of landed property in Sicily, a mine begun on one man's property becomes in the course of mining operations only workable under the soil of another proprietor; and since, by the laws of real property in Sicily, every proprietor has the right to all minerals found beneath his land in a vertical direction, a mine may thus be subjected to a double and even a treble royalty, and the claims for such royalties naturally give rise to a great deal of litigation.

The royalties thus levied upon the productions of the sulphur mines vary from 10 to 30 per cent. on the output, the average being about 25 per cent.

## PERSIA.

*Opium.* A certain quantity of opium is produced in the northern provinces—indeed, in the district around Ispahan the preparation of opium is an important industry. The opium from Ispahan is all sent southwards to the Persian Gulf, and the exportation northwards to Russia is inconsiderable.

*Russian and British Traders.* In the North of Persia the Russians have the great advantage of trained middlemen who speak Russian and Persian, and have a thorough knowledge of the business methods of both Russians and Persians. These men, Armenians and Russo-Persians from the Government of Baku, are constantly travelling between Russia and Persia, and buy goods for their own account, while bringing to the Russian merchant trade information from more extended areas. The services of these men are fully recognised at Moscow and at Nijni. Their suggestions as regards patterns and styles are carefully considered. There are plenty of Turkish Armenians in the west of Persia, and of Parsees and Hindoos in the east, who could be of great service to British traders, particularly to give information as to provincial tastes and requirements; and although the ordinary European commercial traveller would be quite out of place in Persia, occasional visits to the principal business towns should be made by English agents, not for the purpose of effecting sales, but for that of collecting information.

## SPAIN.

*Olive Oil in Malaga.* The cultivation of the olive in the Malaga district is declining, not so much owing to the failure of the last two crops as to the backward nature of the processes in use for extracting the oil. Improvements in this respect have been limited to the

substitution of iron for stone rolls, and screw or hydraulic presses for the traditional wooden beam, which some of the farmers still continue to use. These improvements have had for their object merely an increase in the quantity of the oil by exercising greater pressure on the olive, but very little attention has been given to improving the quality. This is especially to be regretted, as the coarser kinds of olive oil are now being supplanted by seed oils and petroleum—the latter being used for lamps, the former for lubricating machinery and the manufacture of soap. Hence the oil trade of Malaga is undergoing a severe crisis, and the price of olive oil, which used to range between 9s. and 9s. 2d. the "arobe" (25 lbs.), has now fallen to between 6s. and 7s. The trade in oils is likewise hampered by the exorbitant railway tariffs, which considerably impede its transportation by land.

## TURKEY IN EUROPE.

*Drugs in Constantinople.* Nearly all chemicals sold in Constantinople, says the Austrian consul, are of German manufacture, a few specialities and also quinine being bought from Milan. In drugs the principal trade is done by London, Marseilles, Genoa, and Hamburg. Pharmaceutical preparations are partly supplied by France, but some of the large German factories have been able lately to gain a large share of the trade formerly done by the French.

*Specialities.* There is a very large sale indeed in Constantinople for French patent medicines, which, put up in an elegant fashion, retail at very high prices. The sale of such patents, which are frequently prescribed by medical men, forms a large proportion of the takings of Constantinople pharmacists. Complaints are often made by Austrian and German dealers that the officials who are charged by the Academy of Medicine with the inspection of foreign specialities show favoritism to French makers to the prejudice of others.

*Mineral Waters.* The business in mineral waters is a very large one. Most of these are of Austrian origin, but several species of German and French waters are also used. The Hungarian bitter waters are also very popular. An attempt has been revived in the course of 1888 to create a market for the native alkaline mineral water of the Tchitli spring, near Broussa, in Asia Minor, but as the bottles, labels, corks, capsules, &c., have to be imported from abroad, and the cost of carriage, in the absence of a railway line, is enormously heavy, the enterprise was unsuccessful.

*Terms.* Drugs are always bought "c.i.f. Constantinople," chemicals, &c., delivered at Trieste or Marseilles. Great Britain sells almost exclusively on cash terms, France gives three to four months' credit, but German, Austrian, and Italian dealers must generally allow from four to five months' credit.

## UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

*Coca.* Scarcely any plant cultivated in Colombia can be said to be confined exclusively to the temperate zone, except perhaps coca, which, however, is now little grown. It is only in general use as an article of daily consumption in the south of the department of Cauca, where it is the custom to hire labourers at so many reals a day and so much coca. But it is grown in small quantities in several parts of the country, and used mostly by Indians. It is also sold for medicinal purposes in the markets of most of the large towns. At the time of the Spanish conquest it was general all over the country, but the use of it gradually died out. The recent demand for coca for the extraction of cocaine does not seem to have stimulated its cultivation in any part of the country. About 1,000 lbs. were exported in 1887.

*Eucalyptus.* Eucalyptus trees have been largely planted during the last twenty years in many parts of the country, especially on the savana of Bogotá. The *E. Globulus* is the species which has been most planted, though others, such as the *E. citriodora*, *E. rostrata*, and *E. saligna*, have been tried. Many attempts have been made to introduce some species of the tree into very hot districts, such as Cartagena and some parts of the Magdalena valley, but so far without success.

## Medical Gleanings.

### EUCALYPTUS OIL IN PHthisis.

DR. PHILIP recently reported to the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society that he had for eighteen months employed eucalyptus oil in conjunction with cod-liver oil in the treatment of phthisis, and had obtained good results. The oils were administered as an emulsion, devised for him by Messrs. Baildon & Son, which contained 75 per cent. of cod-liver oil and 5 minims of eucalyptus oil in each drachm. The latter disguises the taste of the cod-liver oil in a remarkable degree.

### COCAINE IN SEASICKNESS.

JOHN J. SELLWOOD, M.D., an Oregon physician, is of opinion that hydrochlorate of cocaine, properly administered, is a remedy of great value. In severe cases, where symptoms of collapse are presenting,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a grain of cocaine should be given by the stomach every hour until the emesis is relieved. Then the dose should be decreased by one-half for twelve hours afterwards, and gradually decreased from that on, until the patient is able to take and retain nourishment. Cocaine is easily retained by the stomach when rubbed up with a little flour and placed on the tongue. He has never known it to fail to give relief, and has seen many cases cured by its use. If taken in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain doses three times a day for one week before going to sea, it would be equally beneficial as a preventive.

### A NEW METHOD OF TREATING GONORRHEA

has been introduced by Dr. C. S. Pixley, an American physician. It consists in the introduction of a dry powder into the male urethra by a specially devised instrument, and under certain careful conditions. In the powders used (which may vary according to the character of the disease) boric acid is the basis. One, for example, which is recommended, is composed of calomel, 1 part; bismuth subcarbonate, 2 parts; boric acid, 12 parts. Full particulars regarding the method will be found in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, page 106.

### TREATMENT OF WINTER COUGH.

DR. WILLIAM MURRELL, to whom we are mainly indebted for the introduction of pure terebene as a remedy for bronchial affections, spoke highly, in a lecture recently delivered at the Westminster Hospital, of the value of wood-tar in the treatment of winter cough. He has had considerable success with it. He at first used the remedy in the form of pills made with "bread mass,"\* or with wax and liquorice powder, and finally with lycopodium, the last being the most satisfactory mass. Perles or capsules may be used, but Dr. Murrell is best pleased with the syrupus picis, U.S.P., which may be mixed with syrup of Virginian prune. A mixture of two parts of syrup of tar and one part of syrup of Virginian prune is an ideal cough mixture. It has a sweet agreeable taste, and patients as a rule like it. When the cough is very irritable, and there is very little secretion, the addition of 3 minims of liquor morphinæ acetatis is most useful. He has used with some success Blount's aromatic oil of tar, which is apparently a solution of tar in old Jamaica rum. The results have been good, and the preparation is popular with patients. When a more decided expectorant action is required Dr. Murrell adds about  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a grain of hydrochlorate of apomorphine, which is one of our best expectorants. From 3 to 6 minims of the British Pharmacopœia "injectio apomorphinæ hypodermica" may be given frequently without exciting nausea, and many patients take 10 without difficulty.

### QUININE RASH.

AT a recent meeting of the Clinical Society of London Dr. Burney Yeo gave an account of several attacks of a quinine rash which he had personally experienced. He had several attacks, which he attributed to some impurity in the quinine, but he obtained a sample, the purity of which was unquestionable, and, after taking two doses of 3 grains each

the rash shortly made its appearance as before. Some time afterwards he again tested the matter by taking a single dose of  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain, which was rapidly followed by precisely the same cutaneous manifestations. The *British Medical Journal* states that these by-actions of drugs, or even of alimentary substances, may account for the occurrence of ill-understood attacks of cystitis, gastritis, occasional albuminurias, asthma, &c. It is exceedingly difficult to explain how and why quinine and certain other drugs should occasionally act in this way.

### SIX-GRAIN DOSES OF MORPHINE

were given every three hours by Dr. Fentem, of Bakewell, to a lad of eighteen, who had suffered from abdominal pains and had passed a portion of the bowel. The largeness of this dose, and the frequency with which it was given, are remarkable.

### URALIUM: A NEW HYPNOTIC.

SIGNOR GUSTAVO POPPI, a medical student of Bologna, recently described to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of that city the effects of a new hypnotic produced by the combination of chloral hydrate with urethan. From experiments on animals and on the human subject he concludes that this substance—uralium—induces sleep more quickly and more certainly than any other known hypnotic. It causes no bad effects of any kind. It has been given in cases of heart disease and nervous complaints with the best results, even when other hypnotics had failed. The *British Medical Journal* says that experienced practitioners will recognise in Signor Poppi's enthusiastic account of his discovery the familiar trumpet-blast that heralds the first appearance of so many new remedies, "which have their day and cease to be," or which, at any rate, soon lose their title to therapeutic infallibility.

### TREATMENT OF BALDNESS.

LASSAR, a Continental authority, recommends the scalp to be soaped by an expert hand for ten minutes daily for six or eight weeks, and less frequently later on. A strong tar soap is best. After the scalp is well lathered the soap is carefully washed off with tepid, followed by a spray of cool, water. The scalp is then dried gently and rubbed with:—

Sol. hydrarg. bichlor (gr. iss. to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.)	..	fliss.
Glycerini	..	..
Spir. Cologn.	..	..

Misce.

It is then dried and rubbed with absolute alcohol, to which  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. naphthol has been added; and then as much of the following as possible is rubbed into the scalp, which is now quite free of fat:—

Acidi salicylici	..	..	..	..	gr. xxx.
Tinct. benzoini	..	..	..	..	iiij.
Olei pedum tauri (neat's-foot oil)	..	..	..	..	ad fliss.

Misce.

This treatment is based on the supposition that baldness is due to a parasitic disease, and a daily use of the treatment is said to bring about a favourable result in the majority of cases. This is especially true in the cases of young women and girls. The brittle, lustreless hair becomes flexible and elastic, and hundreds of new, vigorous hairs shoot up.

### CHLOROFORM AS AN INTERNAL REMEDY.

DR. STEPP, of Nürnberg, noting the observations of Salkowski on the disinfecting power of chloroform water, determined to make a trial of chloroform internally in a considerable number of diseases. It may here be remarked that the use of chloroform in aqueous or spirituous solution is less common in Germany than in this country, where the familiar so-called "aether chlor." forms a portion of a very large number of prescriptions. In gastric ulcer Dr. Stepp gave chloroform in a 5-oz. bismuth mixture with great effect, and believes this to be due to its disinfecting, astringent, and stimulating properties. In various affections of the mouth and throat—as follicular pharyngitis, catarrh of the pharynx, gingivitis, and diphtheria—washes and gargles containing chloroform proved very beneficial. So, also, in cases of severe psoriasis of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and pneumonia, in which good results were obtained.—*Laneet*.

\* Wheaten flour, one part; glycerine, five parts by weight. Mix and heat together until a jelly is formed; when cold add six parts of wheaten flour, and beat well together.

## WILLS OF DECEASED CHEMISTS.

THE will (dated July 6, 1885) of the late Mr. Charles Lord, of Todmorden, chemist and druggist, who died on June 22 last, has been proved at Manchester by Mrs. Lord, the widow and executrix, power being reserved on behalf of Messrs. T. Howard and J. W. Blackburn, the other executors. The gross personal estate amounted to 3,259*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, and the net to 1,806*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, including leasesholds. The testator constitutes his said executors trustees. He leaves his widow his household goods, plate, linen, wines, and effects in general in dwelling-house (excepting stock-in-trade). The residue of his personality, with his real property, he vests in his trustees to be realised, and after providing for the continuance of the payment of the premiums on certain life policies which he had been in the habit of paying, the testator gives his widow a beneficiary life interest in the whole, with remainder to his children.

The will (dated May 17, 1888) of the late Mr. F. K. Morrell, chemist, of 306 Kennington Park Road, Surrey, who died on October 12, 1888, at the above address, was proved on January 12 last by Mrs. J. E. Morrell, the widow, and Mr. Alexander Whittet, of Weybridge, the executrix and executor named in the will. The gross personal estate amounted to 1,846*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, and the net to 1,563*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* The testator directs his trustees to carry on his business as long as his widow thinks fit, with a duly-qualified assistant, and in every way to conform to the requirements of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or any other Act affecting pharmacists. The proceeds of the business, the testator willed, should be for the benefit of his widow and family. The residue of his estate, real and personal, he devises and gives to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated July 30, 1888), with two codicils, of the late Mr. F. W. Stone, chemist and druggist, Exeter, who died on September 20, 1888, was proved on December 20 last by Messrs. F. W. Kitts and T. Martin, the executors. The gross value of the personality amounted to 5,895*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, and the net to 5,199*l.* 13*s.* The testator appoints the executors trustees, and leaves them ten guineas each. He devises all his real and bequeaths all his personal estate to them in trust, and empowers them to use such capital as may be necessary to carry on his business as a chemist and druggist, with the help of a competent manager. He desires that when his son Ernest William, who has assisted him in the pharmacy, attains the age of 27 years, the business shall be offered to him at a valuation. The residue of his estate the testator instructs the trustees to use for the maintenance, education, and general advantage of all his children.

The will (dated August 4, 1859) of the late Mr. G. T. Warner, of Clifton, Bristol, chemist, who died on August 11, 1888, was proved at Bristol on September 11, 1888, by Mrs. A. E. Warner, the widow and sole executrix, to whom everything is unconditionally bequeathed. The gross personal estate amounted to 1,165*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

At Bodmin administration, with the will (dated August 13, 1879) annexed, of the personal estate of the late Mr. Thomas White, of Launceston, chemist, druggist, and grocer, who died on August 12, 1888, was granted on September 12 last to Miss A. J. White, a daughter of the deceased, Mr. Wm. Woods, the surviving executor, having renounced probate. The gross personal estate amounted to 3,011*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, and the net to 2,931*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* The said surviving executor, who was also appointed under the will co-trustee with Mr. Octavius Watts, who predeceased the testator, having renounced, the children of the deceased become residuary legatees.

The will (dated September 8, 1871) of the late Miss Ann Wright, of Olney, Buckinghamshire, chemist, who died on April 11 last, was proved at Oxford on May 31 by Mr. H. H. Booth, the sole executor. The gross value of the personality amounted to 532*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, and the net to 260*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* The testatrix bequeaths her stock, money, investments, furniture, and personal effects to the said Mr. Booth "her faithful assistant and executor." By a codicil dated October 28, 1873, she also devises two messuages at Olney and all her real estate whatsoever to the said Mr. Booth.

## CASCARA SAGRADA.

(Communicated by Messrs. Schoellkopf, Hartford & MacLagan, Limited, of New York.)

THE source of supply of the true thin genuine cascara was originally the northern portion of the State of California, but, as the demand soon outgrew the supplies in this district, other sections were drawn upon, and of late years the bulk of the bark sold as thin Californian cascara has really been drawn from Coos County, Oregon, the shipping port being Marshfield. Considerable quantities also came from points farther north in Oregon, the port being Portland. As nearly all the supplies from these districts reached the consuming markets *via* San Francisco, they were described as Californian bark. What is now known as Oregon cascara (the thick bark in long quills) really comes from Washington Territory, being collected as far north as Puget Sound, the principal shipping dépôt being Seattle. The terms Californian and Oregon used in describing these barks being misleading, it will be found preferable to change them to Southern thin and Northern thick bark. The thick bark, manufacturers here admit, is equally as good therapeutically as the thin, but the latter, being hitherto plentiful and cheap, naturally got the preference. When broken into small pieces the thick bark presents a handsome appearance, and will, we think, in the future sell equally as well as the thin. Some stress is laid on the colour of the inside of cascara, but we do not attach any great importance to this, for all depends on the drying; buyers prefer the light buff colour, but a walnut shade is, in our opinion, no detriment to the bark, if sound. What was first known as spurious cascara is now recognised as genuine cascara, but collected in the winter out of season. It will be convenient to call these grades "winter" cascara. That described by Mr. Moss as No. 2 cascara "out of season" is thin Southern bark cut off the branches with spokeshaves. This has received considerable attention of late, fully 5,000 lbs. finding its way into consumption in the States at prices advancing from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* c.i.f. There is only a small quantity available now, and it is doubtful if more can be had, as the collection was discouraged, dealers saying it was unsaleable. The kind described by Mr. Moss as No. 4 cascara "spurious" came from Washington Territory, and is, therefore, of the thick variety. From what we can learn some of this was obtained by steaming the branches, to soften the bark, and then cutting it off with knives. It does not appear to be as well dried as the No. 2, and, in spite of interested parties loudly proclaiming it as good as true bark, competent authorities consider it almost inert. In New York there is about 20,000 lbs. of this grade in store, which could probably be had at about 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. c.i.f.

The consumption of cascara is on the increase both at home and abroad; and we place it to-day at 300,000 lbs. per year. The European demand has increased enormously, and is fully 120,000 lbs. at present.

The total stock available in the States to-day of true cascara is less than 1,000 lbs., and a very serious question arises as to what is to be done till next August.

With regard to the new season we would say that ample supplies will be forthcoming, although at considerably higher rates than formerly. Prices of 1887-8 were unremunerative to all concerned, and buyers need not expect to see 35*s.* per cwt. again. Previously the bark could be collected by anybody, but now the owners of the districts where it is obtained, being alive to its value, are already demanding considerable sums for the privilege of gathering. Worst of all, the high-price cascara has reached this year will cause the speculator, who hitherto has had nothing to do with it, to watch closely and "corner" the crop, if price goes low enough; in fact, a great many outsiders may be expected to go into the business, and we fear considerable speculation will result.

CEMENT FOR RINGING BALSAM-MOUNTS.—To a thick solution of gum arabic add a little glycerine to prevent cracking. Ring balsam-mounts with this first, then finish with the same cement coloured with magenta, or fuchsine, or the "Diamond" black dye dissolved in water. Ornament with gold paint, &c., and finish with Windsor & Newton's mastic picture-varnish.

## Trade Report.

*Notice to Retail Buyers:*—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., March 21.

**B**USINESS is thought to have been slightly better this week than last, although to-day's drug auctions certainly bore no evidence of any improvement, for they were as dull as ditch-water, and only a small proportion of the merchandise offered was sold. In chemicals, the principal alterations are a further decline in quinine and sulphate of copper, and some slight falling-away in the second-hand price of quicksilver. As regards drugs we note an improved demand and higher prices for rhubarb, while vanilla, beeswax, and saffron are also dearer. Casearia sagrada rises as it becomes scarcer, copaiba balsam and jalap fully maintain their position. Calumba sold a shade dearer to-day, and for fine ambergris also more money is asked, while raw camphor is reported dearer from China. Cod-liver oil has also advanced. On the other hand, we have lower rates for cardamoms, gums benjamin, myrrh, and guaiacum, ippeaeuanha, American peppermint oil, civet, and senna. In drysalteries shellac has lost footing during the week, but block gambier has sold at higher rates.

THE RAILWAY RATES COMMITTEE of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce met on Monday, March 18. The following members were present:—Messrs T. Tyrer, W. H. Francis, Charles Umney, Richard Barron, F. H. Leseher, J. J. Evans (Liverpool), George Wyley (Coventry), N. Gosnell, S. B. Boulton, W. J. Crook, and J. M. Steel. The latter three gentlemen took into consideration chemicals and heavy goods, the others drugs and the finer chemicals. The effect of the proposed rates on the carriage of "small" parcels and the objections in official form were most carefully considered, and the conclusions arrived at deferred for final consideration until the next meeting, which will take place on Monday, March 25. Members of the drug and chemical trades who have any suggestions to make should now put themselves into communication with Mr. W. H. Francis (Hearon, Squire & Francis) or Mr. Charles Umney (Wright, Layman & Umney).

**RAILWAY RATES BILL—EXTENSION OF TIME.**—Questioned in the House of Commons by Earl Compton on Thursday, the President of the Board of Trade said he was very reluctant to extend the time for receiving objections to the proposed classification of rates, on account of the delay it would entail in the bringing of Provisional Orders relating to them under the notice of the House, but as it was a matter of very great importance, and could only be done once for all, and looking at the very general desire on the part of the traders throughout the country for an extension of time, he proposed to extend it for eight weeks—to June 3. No costs, he added in reply to Mr. Watt, need be incurred by an individual trader in lodging objections and taking procedure to protect his interests.

**THE DRAWBACK ON SPIRITUOUS MEDICINES**—We understand that the General Order, as officially approved, is now ready, and that copies may be obtained by persons interested on application to the local Excise officers. We are informed that the only variation in it from the draft copy of the Order published on page 328 of our issue of March 9, 1889, is that while the regulation (No. 4) that only one sample in ten, or fraction of ten, kinds of tinctures, is to be taken, remains, special provision is made that samples are always to be taken in the cases of compound spirit of ammonia and of sweet spirits of nitre. We have also to correct the signature of the order from "Albert" to "Robert" Micks.

**ACIDS.**—*Citrie* remains very dull, although inquiries have been a little better this week. There are buyers on the spot at 1s. 4½d. per lb., but holders require 1s. 4¾d. per lb. *Tartaric* neglected at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. on the spot, according to brand.

**ALOES.**—*Cape* aloes remain very low in price, 78 cases offered to-day being disposed of without alteration in value: good hard bright, 19s.; slightly drossy to fair, 17s. to 18s. 6d.; dull, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; very common, 3s. per ewt. *Curaçao* in fair supply, with moderate sales of good brown liver at 77s. 6d.; dull to good bright *Capey*, 20s. to 30s.; and ordinary, 15s. per cwt. Of East Indian aloes a parcel of good hard hepatic in skins at 82s. 6d. to 87s. 6d., fair at 75s. to 80s., and ordinary dull at 57s. 6d. per cwt. A lot of partly liquid common black *Socotrine* aloes in kegs brought 25s. per ewt.

**AMBERGRIS.**—For a tin of very fine-flavoured genuine ambergris 105s. per oz. is asked, while common black stuff of no flavour at all sold at 6s. per oz.

**AMMONIA SALTS.**—*Carbonate* remains firm at 3½d. to 4d. per lb. *Sal ammoniac* still sells at 36s. for first, and 34s. per ewt. for second quality. *Sulphate* is rather firmer, at 11s. 15s. Beckton terms, and 12l. 2s. 6d. for 24 per cent. grey. Hull quotes 12l., and Leith 12l. 1s. 3d.

**ANISE.**—*Star-anise* is offered by cablegram from China at 84s. per ewt. "e.i.f." terms, sailer shipment. At auction 35 bags *Russian* seed, rather mixed and dirty, sold without reserve at 16s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt., and 30 bags *Spanish* at 28s. to 29s. per cwt.

**BAEL FRUIT.**—Two cases, together 3 cwt., of recently imported sliced fruit are held at 2½d. per lb., a price which was not obtainable at auction.

**BALSAMS.**—*Copaiba* remains exceedingly scarce, so far as bright Maranham is concerned, and for the few packages offering 3s. 3d. per lb. is demanded. But there have been a good many arrivals of "balsams" from the West Indies lately, and some of these may include fine *copaiba*. At any rate, the improved prices are pretty certain to attract supplies before long. At the auctions 10 cases very cloudy and unsightly balsam of the *Carthagena* character were bought in at 3s. 2d. per lb., 2s. 8½d. being refused. Another parcel of 3 barrels common black stuff, said to be guaranteed genuine Maranham was bought in at 3s. 6d. per lb. nominally. *Peru* quiet at 4s. 3d. This was the price paid at the last auctions, not 4s. 8d. as erroneously reported. *Tolu* steady at 1s. 4d. per lb.

**BLEACHING POWDER.**—A somewhat better demand is reported, and prices remain steady at 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. on the Tyne, and 8l. to 8l. 5s. from the London warehouse.

**BORAX** quiet at 30s. from the makers, and 28s. to 28s. 6d. second hand.

**BROMINE** and the bromides remain firm, but there is no alteration in the price.

**BUCHU.**—Altogether 13 bales were offered to-day, of which 7 were sold at 3d. to 3½d. per lb. for good bright round leaves, "packages externally stained."

**CALUMBA.**—Of 232 packages placed in auction to-day 100 sold at an advance of from 6d. to 1s. per lb., dusty and fairly good yellow mixed sorts at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per cwt. Rather small, dark, and slightly wormy root was bought in at 12s., but might, perhaps, be had at 10s. per cwt.

**CAMPHOR.**—On the spot there is nothing new to report in raw camphor, but cables from China still say that the market is rising in Hong Kong, and that 88s. per cwt. is asked for sailer shipment, "c.i.f." terms. Hong Koug advices, dated February 12, report that there is no Formosa camphor in stock there, while Japan was in some request for shipment to India. The failure of the American firm of camphor-refiners announced in another part of our issue will not, it is thought, have any influence on the position of the article.

**CANELLA ALBA.**—A parcel of 52 bales of a dark and broken quill of doubtful character was offered without reserve, but no bids could be obtained.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—Of 8 packages fairly good brownish tops a portion sold at 2½d. per lb.

**CARDAMOMS.**—Arrivals have been more plentiful lately and it was generally expected that some decline would be established at to-day's drug sales. Such, in fact, was the case, and only 93 out of the 372 packages catalogued were sold at an irregular fall in price, from 2d. to 5d. per lb. Nearly all the holders decided to hold back for higher rates, and some of them withdrew the whole of their supply without going through the form of offering it. The following prices were paid: *Ceylon Malabar*, medium to bold good pale but warty round, 2s. 7d.; small to medium heavy round, rather dull in coat, 2s. 5d.; pale and yellow, mixed sizes, 2s. 2d.; fair medium size, brownish coat, 1s. 8d.; good partly bleached unelipped, shelly and split, 10½d. per lb. *Mysore*, fine medium to bold and heavy, very well bleached, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; small to medium ditto, 2s. 8d.; medium to bold good yellow, 2s. 10d.; medium to small pale, 2s. 5d.; small to medium yellow and pale mixed, good appearance, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; small long yellow, 1s. 5d.; very small pale, 1s. 3d. per lb. *Mangalore*, good pale MM, at 2s. 11d. per lb., a very cheap lot. *Wild Ceylon*, bold heavy, 1s. 10d.; ordinary thin, 10d. per lb. *Dull Seeds*, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. The exports from Ceylon during the periods between October 1 and February 21 have been: 1888-9, 136,336 lbs.; 1887-8, 159,430 lbs.; 1886-7, 148,147 lbs.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—There has been a fairly large business done in good genuine bark at advancing prices, 3s. 5d., and subsequently 3s. 6d., per lb. having been paid. It is doubtful whether the latter price would still buy.

**CHAMOMILES.**—There is absolutely no alteration to report in this article.

**CINCHONA.**—Fine genuine *Loxa* bark brings very high prices, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. being paid to-day for two lots. Two parcels, together 160 bales, flat yellow *Calisaya* were shown, but bought in, there being no offers. Twenty-eight bales bold fine bright *Maraeairo* were bought in at 9d. to 10d. per lb. *Guayaquil* sold well at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. for fine grey mossy quill, and from 4½d. up to 1s. 1d. for common damaged to good brown silvery ditto. Fifty bales *Lima* good broken yellow quill were offered, and an offer of 2½d. per lb. was refused.

**CIVET** still tending lower. For a parcel of four horns of rather dark quality 7s. per oz. was named as the bottom price to-day.

**COCA LEAVES.**—Ten bales good fresh green, but broken, leaves are held at 1s. per lb., but there were no bids at 11d. per lb. Two bales common brown leaves, from Java (?), sold at ½d. per lb.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Of 42 packages *Turkey* only a very few were sold at 3s. 6d. per lb. for good pulp, free from seed, while fair but seedy, mixed apple is held at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

**COPPER (SULPHATE)** has further declined to 26l. or 26l. 10s. on the spot.

**CREAM OF TARTAR** remains dull at 93s. per ewt. for first white crystals on the spot.

**CROTON SEED.**—Eleven bags fair brown Ceylon seed sold at 13s. per ewt.

**CUBEBS.**—Six bags bold spurious grey fruit imported from Singapore were bought in to-day at 23l. 10s. per ewt.; genuine cubebs are held at 24l. 10s. to 25l., but scarcely any are here at present.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—At to-day's auctions 10 cases were offered, and sold rather cheaply: Fair red coloured but broken thin fingers at 5l. 15s.; and rather red bricky saucers at 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 10s. per ewt. We have received 57 cases from Singapore this week.

**EMBELIA RIBES.**—This seed, which in Indian price-lists is quoted at 8d. to 9d. per lb., appears almost unsaleable here at present. Two packages were offered at to-day's auctions, but withdrawn.

**EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.**—For 74 lbs. dull and very stalky herb an offer of 1s. 10d. per lb. was refused.

**GALLS.**—According to China mail advices dated February 12 the market at Shanghai was weaker, but buyers were still holding off in the expectation of further reductions in price. Subsequent cablegrams, dated March 15, report

an improving market in Shanghai. A large quantity of *Turkey* galls was offered at the auctions, but very little indeed was sold. Good blues are held at 58s. to 59s. per ewt.

**GAMBIER** has advanced since last week, and closes with a very firm market, among the sales reported being: *Block*, on the spot, landing, 26s.; re-weight, 26s. 3d., rising to 26s. 6d.; for shipment, February-March, 26s. 3d. to 26s. 4½d.; April-May, 25s. 6d. per ewt.

**GAMBOGE.**—Three cases fine bold bright selected pipe were bought in at 15l. per ewt. nominally. One case rather broken and red-coloured, but fairly dry, pipe sold cheaply at 11l. 10s. per cwt.

**GLYCERINE.**—There is no change in the quotations, although some of the agents report the market slightly weaker.

**GUM ARABIC.**—A rather uninteresting assortment was offered for sale to-day, and only a few unimportant transactions took place: *African West Coast*, good bold frosted amber drop at 55s., smaller and darker at 50s. per cwt., and fair bold palish *Ghatti* at 55s.—a cheap lot. *Aden* sorts are worth 80s per ewt. for fair pale and amber; while for *Ghatti* amber to good pale picked, from 65s. to 85s. per ewt. was paid at the last auctions. In Liverpool picked *Brazilian* gum is selling at 72s. 6d. per cwt.

**GUM BENJAMIN.**—One case *Siam* rather dull blocky siftings, somewhat woody, sold at 6l. 10s. Of *Sumatra* gum a parcel of good seconds, pale almond centres, slightly false packed, sold at a decline of about 5s., at 8l. 2s. 6d. to 8l. 7s. 6d. per ewt. Good bold almond, rather fair packed at 8l. 5s., fairly good but false packed in corners at 6l. 15s. to 7l. per cwt. 100 cases common resinous *Palembang* sold very cheaply at 26s. to 27s. 6d. without reserve; for good orange almond seconds 70s. could not be obtained.

**GUM ELEMI.**—Thirty-three boxes are offered at 40s. per ewt., but no sample had been shown. Four cases rather ordinary dirty resin also remained unsold.

**GUM GUAIACUM** sold cheaper, 20 cases being disposed of, good bright brown block at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d., slightly drossy and woody ditto 1s. 7d., common drossy blocky tears 6d. to 8d. per lb.

**GUM MYRRH** is tending lower, and the supply is much in excess of our present requirements. For a few cases of very fine bold selected 8l. is nominally asked, but for sorts 82s. 6d. to 85s. is quoted. Good coarse siftings sold at 77s. 6d. per ewt.

**HONEY.**—Only five cases dark liquid honey from Trinidad were offered and sold at 24s. per cwt.

**IODINE.**—*Crude* is still selling at 9d. per oz.; the iodides are unchanged.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Another arrival of 130 packages since our last report has considerably affected the position of this article. There must now be about 300 packages in stock here, and it should be noted that the latest arrival consists of bales weighing nearly double the usual average. At to-day's auctions 65 scrongs were catalogued, but 21 of these were at once withdrawn without being offered. Of the remainder 25 packages sold at a decline of about 1s. 3d. per lb. compared with the last auction rates, good sound slightly wiry, 6s. 9d. to 6s. 11d.; more or less damaged, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

**JALAP** is firmly held at 7d. per lb. for good *Vera Cruz*; 26 bales were shown to-day, and for one of them 6½d. was refused.

**KOLA NUTS.**—One case good dry seed sold well at 9d. per lb.

**MUSK.**—There was a rather large quantity of *Tonquin* musk in sale to-day, but the demand was slack and the recent prices were scarcely obtainable. *Tonquin*—pile one, finest blue-skin pods is still held at 95s., while one caddy of "old-fashioned" shape, with skin and underskin, small to bold, well-trimmed pods, sold at 86s. per oz. Second pile, fine blue skin but very broken pods is held at 80s., but no answer was made to that price. Of third pile, one caddy fine blue thin skin, but partly spurious, sold at 45s. per oz., and 6 eaddies ordinary wet and skinny, badly trimmed, at 31s. per oz.

NUX VOMICA.—For 60 bags dull small Calcutta seeds 6s. 9d. was refused, 7s. per cwt. being the lowest price.

OIL (CASTOR) remains very firm. Fine *Italian* is held at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., and good pale *Coconada* at 3 $\frac{1}{16}$ d. In Liverpool a fair business is taking place in good *Calcutta* seconds at 3d. per lb.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—The fishing returns from Norway continue very poor, the amount of cod-liver oil produced for the season up to March 16 being 4,203 hectolitres, against 12,311 hectolitres for the corresponding period of the previous season. Up to 95s. per barrel, London terms, is quoted by some dealers, but others, again, are still selling at 85s. "c.i.f." terms.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Anise* is without change. On February 13 there were only 60 piculs in stock at Hong Kong. *Cassia oil*: According to reports from Hong Kong, dated February 13, part of the stock of 200 piculs on hand there is very firmly held. Fine *Cinnamon oil* sold to-day at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per oz., and *Cinnamon leaf oil* at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. *Citronella oil* is very neglected, and native brands on the spot cannot be quoted over 3d. to 7d. per oz., according to quantity. At the auctions 150 cases *Lemongrass* sold cheaply at 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per oz. American *Peppermint oil* is weaker, 14s. being now the price for HGH oil, and from Japan *Menthol* is quoted at 4s. per lb. "c.i.f." by cablegram to-day, and Cockings ask 6s. 6d. for their brand.

ORANGE PEEL.—Fine bright *Seville* peel in ringlets is quoted at 1s. per lb. For very good thin gelatine cut *Malta* 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. is said to have been refused privately; good quality has sold at 11d. per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—The importers' price is unchanged, but seconds have fallen off still further, though they are better at the close, 7l. 8s. 6d. to 7l. 9s. per bottle being now the price.

QUININE.—Prices still continue to decline, and the week under review has witnessed the first transactions in shilling quinine, about 20,000 oz., including B. & S., Auerbach, and Brunswick, being reported sold at that price by second-hand holders. To-day's auctions were looked forward to with considerable interest by the trade, 37,500 oz. being advertised for sale partly without reserve. There was not very much bidding, and 12,500 oz. B. & S. were sold to brokers at 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. Another broker refused 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for B. & S., 1s. 1d. being his limit. 5,000 oz. Jobst, 2,000 oz. Zimmer, and 2,000 oz. Italian quinine are all limited at 1s. 1d. per oz., and offers of 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. were refused.

RHUBARB.—At to-day's auctions the supply of 121 cases met a very good demand, and 60 cases were sold at a decided advance, amounting to fully 1d. per lb. on some ordinary lots, while for fine root fancy prices were paid. *Shensi*—5 cases round medium to very bold, fine smooth even yellow coat, two-thirds fine pink fracture, one-third somewhat darker, sold at 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb.; small to medium ditto, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; fine trimmed druggists' root, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; fair pale-coated ditto, not so good in fracture, 2s. 6d.; bold round, half dark rather spongy pickings, 1s. 4d.; dull grey pickings, 10d.; wormy flat ditto, 9d. per lb. *Shensi high-dried* dry wormy, round, dull darkish coat, two-thirds pinky grey, one-third dark fracture, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; medium to bold flat, wormy, rather grey fracture, 11d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Reports from Spain announce a fresh advance of 3s. per lb., best *Valencia* being now held at 58s. to 60s. per lb.

SANDAL WOOD.—At to-day's auctions only one or two lots were offered, but none sold. It was stated that at Mysore prices have advanced by 30 per cent.

SARSAPARILLA.—Only a few odd lots were sold to-day, *Mexican* at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., coarse *Guayaquil* at 8d. to 9d. per lb. *Grey Jamaica* remained unsold.

SENNA.—About 300 packages were offered to-day, mostly *Tinnevelly*, and of these 137 sold at easier rates, though nearly the whole of the supply was of very indifferent quality. Fine bold green but sea-damaged brought 8d. per lb.; fair medium to good dark green leaf, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 5d.; common black to ordinary yellow mixed specky, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. The last *Bombay* steamer brought 299 bales.

SHELLAC.—The auctions this week included a quantity of 1,029 cases, or much below recent average. The demand was, however, a very quiet one, and only 460 cases sold at 3s. to 4s. under the previous week's auction rates. The following prices were paid: *Second orange*, good bright reddish, 67s. to 68s.; fair sorts, 66s.; livery, 65s.; out of condition and ordinary livery, 64s.; block, 59s. *Garnet*, AC free, 56s.; dull, 54s.; AT free, 54s. to 55s.; *Button*, fine blood, 98s.; third, 71s. The private market has been exceedingly unsettled. On Monday 5s. to 6s. decline occurred, followed by a further fall of about 4s. on Tuesday. But late on Tuesday evening the market rallied again, and on Wednesday prices rose about 3s. or 4s., since when they have been steady, to-day's "call" figures being:—

	March	April	May	June	July
Second Orange TN:—	s. d.				
Sellers ..	71 0	73 0	74 0	75 6	77 0
Buyers ..	69 0	70 6	74 0	74 6	75 6
Garnet AC:—					
Sellers ..	60 0	60 0	60 0	62 0	—
Buyers ..	57 0	59 0	59 0	59 0	—

Business was done in 100 cases *TN* at 74s. for May, and 100 cases *AC* at 59s., also for May delivery.

TEA.—The China market is quiet with an easy tendency, though some dealers are doing a fair country trade at the reduction. Common *Kaisow* has sold at 4d., common *choppy Panyong* at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and fair common *Saryune* and *Kaisow* at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Monings* from 7d. downwards are easy, sweet tea selling at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Better grades are very slow of sale, though there has been rather more inquiry for export, and a few fine *Keemuns* and *Kintucks* have changed hands, probably much to the relief of the holders. Scented capers are down, commonest selling at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on Thursday. *Assams* remain very cheap for all kinds under 1s. *Pekoes*, however, from 7d. to 9d., have probably never before shown such value, and there is no immediate probability of an advance. *Ceylons* under 10d. are equally cheap, and some *tcas* sold this week at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. even beat *Assams* for quality and value while they leave China *tcas* altogether out of the running.

VANILLA.—At to-day's sales 96 cases met a pretty brisk demand, and sold at again higher rates: fine fresh chocolate, but without much flavour, 6 to 8 inches, 16s. 6d. to 20s.; brown, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches, 10s. 6d. to 12s.; good crystallised chocolate, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 inches, 16s. 6d. to 22s.; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches, 14s. 6d. to 16s. per lb. A case of 44 lbs. of varying lengths, partly mouldy, from *Macassar*, sold at 3s. 3d. per lb.

WAX (BEE'S).—*Jamaica* in short supply and again dearer; fine orange, 6l. 7s. 6d.; good even red, 6l.; dark brownish mixed, 5l. 17s. 6d. Dark to fair brown *Madagascar*, 77s. 6d. to 85s. per cwt.

#### THE AMSTERDAM CINCHONA AUCTIONS.

(*Telegram from our Correspondent.*)

AMSTERDAM, March 21.

AT to-day's bark auctions the whole of the supply offered, consisting of 2,083 packages bark, was sold at lower prices as compared with the last auctions, the average unit value being fully 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per half kilo., or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Manufacturers' barks, chips and quills, realised from 7c. to 60c. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilo. (= 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11d. per lb.), ditto root from 14c. to 18c. (= 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.). Druggists' barks, chips, broken quills, and quills sold at 9c. to 71c. (= 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.), and druggists' root at 22c. to 55c. or 4d. to 10d. per lb. The principal buyers were the Auerbach quinine factory, Mr. Gustav Bricgleb, of Amsterdam, and Messrs. C. L. Schepp & Zoon, of Rotterdam.

A SOLUTION of mercuric iodide in aqueous potassium iodide solution can be made so strong that its specific gravity may be 2.75 without fear of crystallisation. Taking advantage of this fact the conductors of the *Scientific American* have had a barometer made in which the solution replaces mercury, and it is working well in comparison with an ordinary mercury barometer.



### Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c. will be attended to in the order received.

### Cheques as Receipts.

SIR,—In your last week's issue, page 365, referring to the form of receipt taken by Messrs. Hovenden & Sons, you say, "Of course if anything is on the back of the cheque of the nature of a note or memorandum acknowledging receipt, which the receiver signs, and the amount is 2*l.* or upwards, the receiver must use the ordinary 1*d.* stamp," but in this we think you are mistaken.

We were, we believe, the first to use a somewhat similar form, which we have done since January, 1883, and before doing so we wrote to the Inland Revenue authorities, who, under date December 16, 1882, replied as follows:—

"Inland Revenue, Somerset House, December 16, 1882.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., I have to acquaint you that a cheque impressed with the stamp of 1*d.* is not chargeable with any further duty by reason of a receipt for the money being endorsed thereon.

"I am, gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,

"(Signed) F. L. ROBINSON.

"Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson."

We subjoin form of receipt which we have now used unquestioned for upwards of six years, and which was enclosed in our letter to the Inland Revenue referred to above.

"Received the within named amount in settlement of account to February 28, 1889."

Yours faithfully,

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON.

[Messrs. Hovenden have communicated with us to the same effect.]

### Railway Rates.

SIR,—The chemical trade is much exercised at the prospect of increased rates by the railway companies. It is well known that railway companies have a large percentage of members who act for them in the House of Commons, and shareholders in the country are always glad to assist the companies when there is a chance of improving their position. I think, therefore, it will be more profitable to look at the proposed rise from another point of view.

I would, with your permission, urge chemists located near seaport towns to use their influence upon town councils to advocate the necessity of making solid piers and pier-heads at the ends of the spider-like structures we are accustomed to see at watering-places, so as to enable coasting steamers to call in all weathers and at any state of the tide. It may not be known to some of your readers that the cheapest route for goods to Manchester is *via* steamer to Goole, thence by railway or canal to Manchester. Of course, when the Manchester Canal is opened, steamers will go direct from London and back.

It is useless for steamers attempting to go into such a harbour as Shoreham with only one "tide," lasting one or two hours, in the twelve; but if one of the piers at Brighton were made with a solid head running into deep water, coals would be reduced 10*s.* per ton, by which every householder would benefit, and goods from London would be delivered at one quarter present rates; then will be the time

for the merchants in such places as Brighton to get down the railway rates or else use the steamers.

Yours truly,  
THOS. CHRISTY.

SIR,—We are getting a petition signed by the principal traders in this town to be sent up to the Board of Trade against the proposed increase in the railway rates, and we would suggest that the same thing be done in every town. There would not be much chance then of the railway companies succeeding in advancing their rates, which are now simply monstrous here, and probably in other towns where there is a monopoly. The petitions must be written on foolscap, and some of the signatures attached to the sheet the petition is written on, and must be sent within three or four weeks from now. Yours obediently,

Market Place, Newbury, HICKMAN & METCALF.  
March 19.

### Inland Revenue Grievances.

Messrs. Gould & Son submit the following questions, which they would like to see asked in the House of Commons:—

Whether it is a fact that the Board of Inland Revenue has recently insisted on imposing a tax on medicines of the British and other recognised Pharmacopœias whenever information as to their approved domestic uses has been given by qualified chemists, on labels and otherwise, and whether the revenue from the sale of secret nostrums (largely invented by unqualified persons) has not considerably increased during the past ten years to the detriment of regular and scientific medicine.

Also whether the Government will support the addition of a clause to the Pharmacy Bill now before the House exempting pharmacopœial medicines recommended by qualified chemists from stamp-duty.

1/10. G. S. (who writes most of his letter on both sides of the paper—a condition which always prevents publication) endorses generally the remarks of "Poor Pill," and is glad that Mr. Proctor has "manfully come to the front, and shown that Mr. Alpe's 'Handy Book,' although good in a general sense, is not sufficient, and, as 'Poor Pill' remarks:—'We have not the penetrating powers of the Board of Inland Revenue,' which everyone must admit are at times very startling. Witness Mr. Bartlett's Genuine Seidlitz Powders," &c. "G. S." says:—"I have read the Act over and over again, and confess I fail to see how these can come under it. The remedy," "G. S." thinks, "seems to be in the direction indicated by 'Poor Pill.' The Pharmaceutical Society is a byword and a reproach in matters relating to business. Organisation must be the order of the day. Chemists must combine if they wish to save themselves. If they do not they have themselves to thank, and must suffer the consequences. 'What is everybody's business is nobody's' is an old saying, yet I think if a few of our leading chemists would join with Mr. Proctor, and open a fund and organise among themselves an association of defence, members and subscriptions would flow in, and something be done to remedy the crying evil.

"I would also suggest that a deputation wait upon Mr. Goschen, or some other high official (best to go to the head at once), and explain matters in detail, and in that way endeavour to get things 'put straight.'

[G. S.] asks us to indicate our willingness to open a fund. At present we do not clearly see what would be the purpose of the fund. It would be difficult to find any dozen chemists who would agree exactly on the course to be taken, and though it is always possible to raise queries and imagine difficulties, we fail to perceive that any serious trouble has been established. A fund to fight the Board of Inland Revenue would have to be a pretty large one, and the grievances to be remedied ought to be very much more obvious than they are at present. Chemists can keep within the law if they like without any serious injury to their businesses. They may, or may not, admire the Medicine Stamp Act, but they can easily ascertain its meaning, if they care to do so, either from the Act itself, from Mr. Alpe's

commentary on it, or, as to any particular label, by direct application to Somerset House. But those chemists who want to organise on this matter can do so by communicating with Mr. Proctor, as invited by Mr. Weddell's letter, published by us on March 9.—ED. C. & D.]

#### The Patent Medicine Trade.

SIR,—Many of your correspondents have recently given us their experience and advice on this vexed question, and some of them—namely, "Ess. Limonis" and "Hopeful"—have pointed out a way which, if the co-operation of the proprietors could be gained, would secure fair profits both to the wholesale and retail patent medicine vendors, even though they did not get a return to old-fashioned profits. But there is one great objection to "Ess. Limonis" scheme—it would throw too much responsibility on the shoulders of the wholesale houses to have to disallow discount to those retailers who sold at less than published prices, for, in many cases, supposing the wholesale dealer to be aware that his customer had been "cutting," it would be impossible to prove that the articles undersold had been obtained from him or some other wholesale dealer.

The great difficulty in putting the patent medicine trade on a better footing lies in securing the co-operation of the manufacturers. This can only be secured by proving to their satisfaction that it will be to their interest to assist the retailers. There can be no doubt that the reduction of the retail prices greatly increased the sale of all proprietary medicines, and a return to full prices would mean a falling off to some extent in the sales. Hence the manufacturers will want compensation for this decrease in their sales, and the only way to obtain this would be to raise their prices, say, for illustration, to 10s., 25s., 40s., and 96s. net cash for the 13½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. respectively, and to compel everyone who deals with them direct to sign a stamped agreement promising "not to retail at less than the published prices, nor to sell wholesale at less than 11s., 27s., 44s., and 106s. net one month. Wholesale transactions to be confined to *bona-fide* traders." On signing this agreement the stores and cutting drug companies, who buy largely and, therefore, direct from the manufacturers, and who are the chief offenders in this sin of cutting, would be prohibited from continuing their evil ways. If the stores refuse to sign the agreement, then the makers decline to supply them with their medicines, and the trade would drift back into the hands of the druggists. Assuming that an arrangement on the lines of the above scheme could be adopted, every one, I think, would profit by it. The makers would obtain from 10 to 20 per cent. more for their manufactures; the wholesale dealers would get a reasonable profit; the retail chemist would be placed on a more satisfactory footing, obtaining the published prices, and not be constantly confronted by price-lists containing such eyesores as "Usual price, 13½d.—our price, 9d."; and the stores, instead of making about 5 per cent. as at present, would clear about 25 per cent., so that their trade would have to fall off very much indeed before they were losers by the change. In case of any back-sliders selling at less than full prices, notice should be sent to the manufacturers, who would caution the wholesale houses about them, and I have no doubt the wholesale people would loyally support the makers to increase the prosperity of their retail friends.

Yours truly,

A. H. (11/59.)

#### Stamps on Seidlitz Powders.

SIR,—Surely your correspondent must be mistaken about seidlitz powders. We enclose a label we sent to the solicitor of Inland Revenue, and, in reply, he says:—"I have to acquaint you that the label submitted by you would not render the seidlitz powders to which you refer liable to medicine-stamp duty. Seidlitz powders, if prepared in the usual way, fall within the exception to which your letter refers."

We asked in our letter whether seidlitz powders did not come within the mineral-water exception.

Faithfully yours,

74 New Bond Street, London, W., KEENE & ASHWELL.  
March 14.

#### "Strong Seidlitz Powders" Not Liable.

Mr. B. Richards, 404 Essex Road, N., sends us the subjoined label, which he has sent to Somerset House, and which has been returned to him with the information that

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY PREPARED

B. RICHARDS' DRUG STORES

STRONG SEIDLITZ POWDER

(Late Whincup)

Family and Dispensing Chemist by Examination  
404 ESSEX ROAD, N. Near Ball's Pond Church

the use of it "would not involve liability to medicine-stamp duty." It is to be noted, however, that this does not quite settle the question, because the label is for a single powder only; and, as stated in Alpe's "Handybook," p. 30, "a single powder is not liable to any duty."

#### Green Euonymin.

SIR,—I have examined some green euonymin obtained from Messrs. Hopkin & Williams, and find that the colour is undoubtedly due to chlorophyll. If Mr. Grierson will use a spectroscope he may perhaps see cause to change his opinion.

Faithfully yours,

Wandsworth.

A. PERCY SMITH.

#### Home-made Tincture of Opium.

SIR,—In reference to your leading article, entitled "Pharmaceutical Carelessness," in your last issue, I should like to suggest that "inconsistency" would be a more appropriate word to use in cases where the Pharmacopœia has been deviated from for the purpose of extra gain. Perhaps you are unaware of the general method used for making tinct. opii by chemists who are unscrupulous, as no mention is made of it in your article. The process may briefly be said to be as follows:—The opium is cut small and put into a convenient vessel (usually a large mortar or jug), boiling water is poured over, and the drug is well triturated until it is reduced to small particles. When cold, the whole is transferred to a bottle, and sufficient rectified spirit added to prevent the tincture from going bad; then, after maceration for a week or more, the marc is pressed and the whole filtered for use.

It is to the deficiency of spirit that I wish to call attention, for the average quantity used in this underhand process is about 30 per cent. Small wonder, therefore, that morphia manufacturers should find it pay them to buy up used marc for the purpose of extracting the alkaloid. It is a matter to be much deplored that such a preparation, which from its very variable nature should receive an extra amount of attention, is in scores of cases rendered worthless.

Yours truly,

CODEIA. (9/19.)

#### The Cure for Drunkenness.

SIR,—On page 384 of your issue of March 16, under the head of "Miscellaneous Inquiries," No. 11/249, in reply to "Tontine," you say, "The cure for drunkenness is not amenable to chemical analysis. . . . We have seen it before, and should think that it is valueless." If this refers to "Dr. Haines' Cure for Drunkenness," for which we are wholesale agents, we send you a few unsolicited testimonials from those who have actually tested the merits of the preparation, and we think their nature may probably cause you to change your opinion.

Yours faithfully,

Aldersgate Street, Loudon, E.C.,

LYNCH & CO.

March 18.

#### Ung. Plumbi Subacet.

SIR,—A correspondent inquired some weeks since as to cause of change of colour in ung. plumbi subacet., P.B. 1867. I have been waiting for some reply, as it is an ointment I

often make, and am troubled with the same difficulty; but I make mine with ol. olivæ instead of ol. amygdal. Lately, however, it has been more unsatisfactory than before, turning and keeping decidedly a deep yellow, whereas it used only to vary from primrose colour to white, according to age. Noting your article on spurious olive oil, my recent experience, I am thinking, may be caused by that defect. Have any of your subscribers any experience to note on this matter?

Yours truly,

March 12.

UNG. (5/25.)

#### The Voice of the Trade.

SIR,—Is the Pharmaceutical Society of any practical service to the trade? In my opinion the Society does not satisfy the wants of the trade. We are offered a curriculum scheme which has been drawn up for the past four years or more, while the grocer is allowed to sell scheduled poisons in the form of patent medicines, the oilman sells carbolic acid, and the Inland Revenue Officers are allowed to impose fines in mitigation of penalties without the slightest interference. What we want is a body of gentlemen to carry out the practical work of the trade. I have noticed various grievances regarding the Inland Revenue prosecutions reported in your journal, but I do not think anything has been done to oppose these prosecutions. I consider it is the duty of the Pharmaceutical Society to convene a meeting of the trade, and after discussion, act on the resolutions that may be passed at that meeting. A few cases might be selected and fought. If the Pharmaceutical Society refuse to take steps in that direction, I suggest that representative meetings of chemists should be held in various parts, memorials drawn up and introduced to the House of Commons through some influential member of Parliament, demanding the attention of the House to the position we are now placed in. Chemists are notorious for their lack of unanimity. On many subjects, however, I feel sure that these matters will receive the support of the trade in general, and hope further correspondence will follow.

Yours, &c.,

AMICUS. (9/54.)

#### A Substitute for Sealing Corks.

SIR,—Chemists who do little dispensing find it somewhat inconvenient to light a gas-jet in order to seal a cork for a bottle of medicine, and it scarcely pays to keep a light burning when, perhaps, there is less than half a dozen corks to seal during the day. A good plan, I find, is to paint the tops of a gross or more of good dispensing corks with the enamel post-office red. They look nice and keep bright and clean longer than sealing-wax. Sarson's Griffin enamel answers capitally. An apprentice can paint a gross in five or ten minutes.

Yours, &c.,

N. O. R.

#### Posters.

SIR,—It has often occurred to me, in passing through the streets, how much more likely a poster is to be read if there are two or more posted within a short distance of each other. In these go-ahead times few will turn back to read a bill which may have caught the eye in passing, but if another is posted a few yards farther on, if the bill is of interest, it stands a much better chance of being read, marked, and inwardly digested. I would, therefore, recommend any of my brother-pharmacists who may have occasion to call in the services of the bill-poster, that he be instructed to post the bills in pairs two or three yards apart, and I am certain they will get a greater number of readers than if posted singly at greater distances.

Yours truly,

SODA CARB. (247/29.)

#### Do Branch Shops Pay?

SIR,—The frequent appearance in your advertisement columns of the expression "branch manager" seems to indicate that the practice of having more than one place of business in the same town is on the increase. Doubtless there are many who, like myself, are quite willing to have a second establishment if we could first learn from those who have tried it whether "the game is worth the candle." If

the returns are small, does the remuneration of the manager swallow all the profit, and should he be paid by salary or commission, or both, and at what rate? How can the employer best protect himself against his trusted assistant or manager leaving, opening for himself next door, and taking the business with him? These are some of the difficulties which suggest themselves, and if any of your readers would give the result of their practical experience in the matter they would confer a real benefit upon many members of the trade, including

Yours truly,

A. B. (29/258.)

#### How Imitations are Pushed.

SIR,—As imitation seems to be the prevailing feature in this age, the following incident noticed by me to-day might encourage others:—

Scene, restaurant.

Diner to waiter: "Have you any Worcester sauce?"

Waiter ("honest as this world goes"): "No, sir; we have the imitation!"

Being amused, I inquired, "How many kinds have you?" "Three, which the makers supply gratis," was the reply.

Yours truly,

NEMINE CONTRADICENTE. (1/23.)

#### Linimentum Iodi, B.P.

SIR,—I should like to know who first suggested that glycerine should take the place of camphor in lin. iodi. The other day, on the recommendation of a medical man, I painted my shoulder with some of that liniment. The night was bitterly cold, but thinking I should be only exposed a few minutes while the paint dried, I stripped like a man and painted my shoulder as ordered. From time to time I looked at my shoulder, but it was as wet as ever, and at the end of a quarter of an hour showed no signs of drying. I could stand the cold no longer, so put on my nightshirt and got into bed.

Now, what is the meaning of the change? I always thought camphor was put in the liniment so that it might be distinguished from the tincture by the smell. Has it any other use there than that of trying the patience of poor mortals like myself? Anyhow, in the future I shall always use the old B.P. form for my personal application.

COUNTRY BUMPKIN. (2/30.)

#### The Society and Trade Interests.

SIR,—"Minor's" query on page 280 opens up a most important question—one that should be promptly and energetically dealt with by the trade. There are two alternative answers to this query. (1) That every chemist on the register should join the Society, turn out the curriculum faddists, and put in men who understand the trade demands and will be firm in their efforts at amelioration. (2) For all who now subscribe to cease their subscriptions, when the Council will soon be landed in the financial quagmire to which they are fast drifting. I prefer the first, because, if the second were to take place, the "Square" would lose its prestige, making it more difficult to gain the ear of Parliament on our behalf in future legislation.

A few words regarding the Medicine-stamp Act. I think it would be better for us to amalgamate in a determined effort to procure the abolition of this Act, even if a five-guinea licence or more were charged in its place; for the authorities will not give up revenue without something else in exchange. This licence would have to be taken out by every one selling by retail or wholesale medicines and medicinal compounds of whatsoever kind, and by its means fewer grocers would interfere with our trade than at present, thus being of more service than the Pharmacy Act.

Yours truly,

KOYUGA. (3/18.)

#### Mist. Brompton.

SIR,—In Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, a few years since, a mixture used in certain chest complaints came greatly into favour under the above title. It was used as a "stock medicine"

in several of the medical wards in that hospital, and was known as the "Brompton mixture" by house physicians, students, and nurses. The name might be occasionally met with on the recipe of some Edinburgh graduate in practice. The formula was:—

Acid. hydrocyan. dil.	..	..	..	3ss.
Liq. morph. hydrochlor.	..	..	..	3iss.
Syr. toluatan.	..	..	..	3vj.
Inf. ros. acid. ad.	..	..	..	4vj.
Dose: 5ij. to 1ss.				

It would be interesting to know the origin of the title from some person in a position to explain. Another favourite was Mist. Begbie.

ADELAIDE.

#### To Preserve Sodium.

SIR,—Any mineral hydrocarbon, such as ordinary petroleum or paraffin, molle, which is always at hand, will keep sodium. Wood naphtha is an alcohol, and, except in name, has no resemblance to mineral naphtha, as the writer learned to his cost, long since, when he first dabbled in chemistry.

BURNT BAIRN.

#### Checking the Drawings.

SIR,—In reply to "B.," I was in business some years before I had any suspicion that it was necessary to have a check upon the till. Of course I counted up every night, and entered the receipts in a day-book which explained itself; but little unexplained transactions in money matters and certain irregularities led me to think that many youths are sent to business without a sufficient moral training to keep them from little acts of peculation, which, if not checked, might carry them further; and that opinion has been confirmed by subsequent observation. I, therefore, adopt the plan of being "cash clerk" myself when in the shop, receive all monies, and give change; and if I go out or I am away from home, one of the assistants in turn is made cashier, and all sales are registered in a book, which should show the same amount as the till. The assistants are, therefore, a check upon themselves, as it is very unlikely to find complicity between them, and it would not be difficult to trace it even if such did exist. I shall be glad of the opinion of others, as it is easy to understand how a well-balanced mind will feel annoyed at any discrepancy in a cash account.

Yours,

COPPERS. (3/66.)

#### DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

#### Lin. Saponis Co.

"Mortar and Pestle" (9/10) writes:—"In your reply to 'Anglo-Hibernian' last week you state, 'Soap liniment is dispensed for lin. saponis co.' I differ from you on this point, my experience being that many medical men use this term for lin. opii. Lin. opii., lin. saponis c. opio, or lin. saponis co. are the various synonyms. I always give lin. opii when I find lin. saponis co. prescribed."

#### Ext. Belladonnæ Liq.

SIR,—To-day I had this liniment to dispense, viz.:—

Ext. belladonnæ liq.	..	..	..	..	5ij.
Glycerini	..	..	..	..	5vj.

M.

Ft. linim. Sig: The application.

What is extract. belladonnæ liq.?

Yours faithfully,  
ALFRED G. KEITH.

#### An Ointment Query.

I should be glad to know what procedure is the right one to follow when a small quantity of glycerin, plumbi

subae. or liq. carb. detergent., &c., has to be incorporated with vaseline. Some dispensers appear to employ slab and spatula, whilst I generally liquefy the vaseline previous to adding the medicament, which, of course, presents a different appearance.

W. H. WAIND.

#### LEGAL QUERIES.

3/46. *H. S. P. S.*—There is no reason why you should not change your name if you think fit; but we should advise you to combine the P. and the S. as the simplest plan, and as preferable to adding a letter to your surname.

6/66. *Vety.*—If you sell poisons as cattle medicines the requirements of the law as to labelling must be carried out.

7/35. *Nemo dubitat.*—You need not stamp dummy facsimiles of proprietary medicines which you put in the window. If the Inland Revenue officer demands to be supplied with one of these dummies from the window, he will no doubt withdraw his demand on explanation.

10/63. *Mitre.*—In the imaginary case which you put Smith would have no chance; but the case does not at all correspond with what we understand to be the actual one threatened. In the latter the plaintiff has (we presume) registered a certain title which it may be argued is a fancy title. If so he would have a *prima facie* case against you. But his success would mainly depend on whether he registered the words with his name or without it. You had better ascertain by a search at the Trade Marks Office what exactly was registered. If the plaintiff's name forms a part of the trade-mark your label does not infringe his; but if the title only is registered you had better give in.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

A large number of correspondents ask us for formulæ and other information already published in this journal. It is not fair to more careful readers that we should frequently repeat such information, and so long as the back numbers containing the formulæ or replies required are in print we must decline to do so. Back numbers of our weekly issue can be obtained from the publisher at 4d. each.

Correspondents who have made inquiries regarding the following subjects will find the information in the numbers indicated.

**Soap-powders.**—DIARY, 1889, page 258.

4/60. **Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus.**—September 8, 1888, page 303.

259/61. **Gripe Water.**—May 5, 1888, page 604.

258/62. **Floriline.**—Preparations similar to, see DIARY, 1889, pp. 265, 266.

237/19. **Graph Composition.**—January 7, 1888, page 30; April 14, 1888, page 497.

4/28. **Ants, to Exterminate.**—July 7, 1888, page 7.

5/63. **Pastes for Labels.**—DIARY, page 176.

7/66. **Herb-beer Extract.**—July 28, 1888, page 139; October 6, 1888, page 495.

7/66. **Ginger-beer Powder.**—March 3, 1888, page 281.

9/16. **W. H. Waind.**—(1) The doses in the posological table are not necessarily pharmacopœial, but the "usual internal doses for adults"; that for liq. potass. permang. should be 2 to 4 draehms. You are in error regarding the first three which you name. (2) There is no inconsistency in "The Art of Dispensing" regarding chrysarobin. The Pharmacopœia article is what is generally known in commerce as "chrysophanic acid." Goa, or araroba powder, is

a different article, viz., the substance from which elrysarobin is prepared. In fact, the Pharmacopœia description of the article is misleading, and was originally incorrect.

9/14. *F. Dale.*—Boric acid is used as a **Preservative for Milk.** A teaspoonful to the gallon is sufficient.

8/71. *Ink.*—**Ink Powder** (December 29, 1888).—(1) The ferri persulph. of the wholesale houses may be used for this powder. (2) "I. B." refers to the particular shade of blue required. (3) The finished powder is to be kept free from damp, and a closed bottle will serve as well as a tin box for this purpose. (4) The "parts" are intended to be taken in grammes.

9/47. *R. C.*—Tea stains, or other stains of vegetable colouring-matter, can be removed from linen with bleaching powder, should hard rubbing in the laundry not prove sufficient.

5/23. *Duncan.*—The silvering paste is for metal work, and may be suitable for your bicycle, although not so permanent as silver-plating by electro deposition.

5/5. *J. A. H.*—Retailers have been successfully prosecuted under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act for selling sweetmeats (chewing-gum) containing paraffin. For that reason we should consider the addition or cerasin risky. We do not think that it would be injurious to health.

4/74. *A Subscriber.*—We do not know where our binders buy their materials.

8/29. *Alfred Lowe.*—By **Gum Manila** in the recipe your name is apparently meant the variety of copal resin which we receive from the port of Manila.

258/59. *Dormar.*—Soldiers use salt of sorrel or oxalic acid to remove stains from their red coats, and to restore the faded colour cochineal colouring is used.

259/42. *Arisha* has accidentally mixed some methylated spirit with 6 oz. of hypodermic injection of morphine, and wishes to know **How to Recover the Morphine.** Heat gently to dispel the spirit, and add solution of ammonia in slight excess; when cold collect the precipitate on a filter, wash with distilled water and reconvert into the hypodermic injection by dissolving in a sufficiency of acetic acid and water. It would be advisable to check the strength of the resulting solution, either by drying the precipitate before treating it with acetic acid—4·25 grs. = 3j. of injection—or by making only 5 oz. of injection and testing it by the pharmacopœial method, afterwards diluting to the required volume.

260/10. *A. F. W.*—Thanks. The method which we gave yields better results.

258/62. *Thistle* asks our opinion of the following formula for **Tincture of Myrrh and Borax**:

Powdered rhatany..	..	..	..	2 drachms
" borax ..	..	..	..	10 "
Tincture of myrrh..	..	..	..	35 "
" cinchona ..	..	..	..	10 "
Glycerine ..	..	..	..	20 "
Water ..	..	..	..	15 "
Saccharin ..	..	..	..	5 grains
Eau de Cologne to..	..	..	..	20 oz.

It is difficult to judge without a sample of the tincture. It certainly contains too little myrrh, and there is no reason why tincture of rhatany should not be used.

259/3. *Ajax.*—For making **Compressed Saccharin** in tablet form the saccharin should be mixed with half its weight of bicarbonate of soda. Nothing else is used, but if you wish to make up bulk use mannite.

1/26. *Ten Years' Subscriber.*—We give formulae in the DIARY for medicated wines. The wine used must be freed from tannin before the beef and malt are added to it. This may be done by steeping a drachm of Nelson's gelatine in  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of water and adding to a quart of port wine. Shake occasionally, and in the course of a week the tannin of the wine will have combined with the gelatine. The wine is then fit for use. The cloudiness and unsightly appearance, which you complain of, is due to the tannin forming insoluble substances with the constituents of the beef and malt. It also throws down quinine.

**Dr. Rooke's Golden Ointment.**—*Sea Breeze* (5/10) says, in reply to query 3/36, "The following is a formula I have had some years":—

Hydarg. perchlor.	..	..	..	..	gr. ij.
Acid. hydrocyanic.	..	..	..	..	mx.
Hydarg. nit. oxid.	..	..	..	..	3j.
Adipis ..	..	..	..	..	5viii.
M.					

235/37. *An Apprentice* has placed some **Chemical Food** in a glycerine tin, with the result that a large proportion of the colouring matter has been destroyed, yet there is no sediment. We suspect that some of the tin has gone into solution, and that during the reaction a gas has been evolved which has destroyed the colour.

7/61. *Avis.*—(1) See above. (2) To prevent rust spots forming on the **Labels of Tins**, give the tins a coat of resin varnish before the label is applied.

7/74. *Student.*—We should consider it lost time that is spent trying to prepare for an examination with a second edition of Attfield's "Chemistry." It is twenty years old, and does not contain the references to many important things which are described in the later editions.

4/70. *W. J. W.*—**Phosphorus Paste**:

Phosphorus ..	..	..	..	1 drachm
Roast beef dripping ..	..	..	..	2 oz.
Wheat flour ..	..	..	..	2 "
Sugar ..	..	..	..	1 "
Powdered biscuit ..	..	..	..	1 "
Water ..	..	..	..	a sufficiency

Melt the dripping and dissolve the phosphorus in it; then add the powdered substances, keeping the mass at the proper consistency by the occasional addition of water.

5/42. *Herb.*—Carbolic and sulphuric acids are used for killing weeds on garden-paths, but neither is so good as common salt.

5/49. *Cumberland.*—The formula of Widow Welch's pills has not, to our knowledge, been published.

5/38. *Agric. Chem.*—See last week's issue, page 383.

5/45. *Studio.*—**Medical Preliminary Examination.**—See article in our issue of February 9, page 202.

5/63. *Ernst.*—(1) See heading. (2) Hot-water jugs placed on a polished mahogany table mark the latter by making the polish soak into the wood, as well as lifting some of it off. Nothing but repolishing will restore the even surface. (3) We do not remember having received the prescription. The precipitate is quinine citrate, and its formation will not be prevented by the addition of mucilage.

5/67. *J. Wright.*—**Invisible Ink.**—Use an aqueous solution of cobalt chloride. The writing becomes visible on heating.

5/22. *Strathmore.*—See March 9, page 350.

6/11. *W. H. S.*—Try hair-dye, of which the formula is given in the DIARY, page 172.

7/66. *Sequah.*—(1) **Effervescent Saline.**—Bicarbonate of soda, 14 oz.; tartaric acid, 13 oz.; chlorate of potash,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; sulphate of magnesia, 2 oz.; sugar, 1 lb. (or 2 lbs. according to price obtained). Mix. (2.) **Liquid Gum.**—You will find the cheaper qualities of gum arabic better than dextrin, which does not always go well. (3.) **Brass Lacquer.**—One part of seed lac dissolved in 4 parts of methylated spirit. A little gamboge is sometimes added.

7/31. *W. F.*—A mixture of fluoride of calcium (in fine powder) and strong sulphuric acid is used for frosting glass. This is probably what is meant by "matting acid."

9/43. *E. Kemp.*—The relative saturating powers of the alkalies are as follows:—

Potassium bicarbonate ( $\text{KHCO}_3$ , = 100)—103  
Potassium carbonate ( $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ , = 138)—69  
Sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , = 84)—84  
Sodium carbonate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , = 236)—143.

Anhydrous sodium carbonate does not, of course, contain the water of crystallisation, consequently less of it than the other is required to neutralise an acid. You seem to have overlooked this fact.

227/41. *Indigator.*—We do not have a formula for **Transparent Chlorodyne**.

4/47. *Emulsion.*—**Dextrin Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.**—The following is the American National Formulary recipe:—

Cod-liver oil	..	..	..	..	8 fl. oz.
Mucilage of dextrin (1 in 3)	..	..	..	5 "	
Syrup of tolu	..	..	..	2 "	
Flavouring	..	..	..	a sufficiency	
Water	..	..	..	..	a sufficiency to make
					16 fl. oz.

To the mucilage of dextrin, contained in a suitable bottle, add the cod-liver oil first in small portions, agitating each time, until the last added portion is emulsified. Then add the flavouring, the syrup of tolu, and lastly enough water to make 16 fl. oz., and mix the whole thoroughly together.

If you wish to add hypophosphites they should be dissolved in the aqueous portion of the mixture. Equal parts of the several hypophosphites (lime, potash, and soda) may be taken, amounting altogether to 128 grains for every 16 oz. of emulsion.

4/69. *Subscriber (Weymouth).*—**Crimson Aniline Marking-ink.**—The aniline dyes are fixed upon fabrics by means of mordants, whereby the latter (1) yield insoluble compounds with the colouring matters which are precipitated on the fibre in definite quantities corresponding to definite chemical reactions, or (2) they do not form definite compounds with the colouring matters, but simply absorb the dye substantively. The first method would have to be followed in making a permanent marking-ink from such a colour as crimson, and it is the difficulty and trouble attendant on mordanting the fabric which has prevented the successful application of the idea which you put forward. Briefly stated, the following is the method of mordanting a cotton fabric with lead. A basic solution of lead acetate is made by adding solution of soda to the lead acetate solution until a precipitate begins to form. In this solution the fabric is immersed, and on the application of heat a more basic lead salt is fixed by the fibre, and fixation is completed by washing in solution of soap or any other feebly alkaline solution.

Now, if you can reduce this to a simple operation which any housewife can do in a few minutes, or better, if you can combine the mordant and the dye in one bottle which will permanently and successfully mark linen, your fortune is made.

9/22. *Ajax.*—**Niger or Ramtil Seeds**, obtained from *Guizotia Abyssinica* (N. O. *Compositae*), are imported from India chiefly, where the plant is cultivated for the sake of the seeds, which contain 40 to 45 per cent. of a yellow oil having a peculiar nutty taste and odour. This oil (guizot oil) is used as a lamp-oil, lubricant, and in the manufacture of soap. The poorer classes of India use it as a table-oil. The seeds do not appear to possess any medicinal properties. We should think that they might, like rape and hemp seed, be used sparingly for singing birds.

9/48. *Hederal.*—Mr. W. Spencer Turner points out that **Benzoline** is now used officially for the preparation of benzolated amylic alcohol. It is perhaps better known as petroleum ether, and consists of "a mixture of the lower members of the paraffin or marsh-gas series of hydrocarbons" ( $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}$ , &c.). It is known in the United States as benzin or petroleum benzine. The **Benzene** of this country is purified coal-tar naphtha (benzol, B.P.), and consists chiefly of benzol ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ).

8/21. *R. S. Hull.*—The formula for cyclostyle ink, which we quoted from a contemporary, is stated not to give good results. We need not, therefore, repeat it.

10/70. *Enquirer.*—To destroy the poison of the arrows, wash the barbs with a solution composed of potassium permanganate, 1 part; hydrochloric acid, 3 parts; and water to 20 parts. Use a hard tooth-brush for applying the solution.

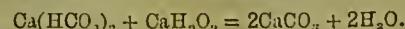
10/71. *Teapot.*—Try the solution mentioned in reply to "Enquirer."

10/9. *Prelim.*—The examination of the College of Preceptors is the simplest preliminary for registration as dental student. For particulars see our issue of February 9.

50/260. *M.R.C.V.S.*—The lead salt apparently undergoes change at the expense of the mercuric oxide. The activity of the powder would not be impaired.

10/5. *Sea Breeze.*—We shall report on your sample and others in our next issue.

4/41. *Aqua.*—Clarke's **Water Softening Process** consists in adding as much lime-water to the water as will combine with the free carbonic acid, and thus allow the calcium carbonate (to which temporary hardness is due) to fall out of solution. The carbonic acid is supposed to exist in the water in combination with the calcium carbonate, so that the reaction is:—



On a small scale, and without analysis, your best plan would be to ascertain how much slaked lime is required to impart the desired degree of softness to any convenient vesselful of water, and add this to it.

#### Information Wanted.

[Replies to the following requests are solicited by correspondents of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.]

3/63. A preparation to preserve sea-weeds and keep them in their natural form.

8/59. *H. N.* wishes formula for good simple soap liniment (hard or soft soap), which would remain clear when diluted with a fourth of its volume of rectified spirit. Can anyone oblige?

# “BUBBLES.”

---

This artistic SHOWCARD, measuring  $21\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 30 in.,  
the *chef-d'œuvre* of

SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS, B.T., R.A.  
produced at a cost of

**£20,000,**

is now ready for delivery, and a copy will be supplied FREE and Carriage Paid with orders of £5 AND UPWARDS, conditionally upon a fair and proper display being guaranteed. This Showcard (*of which a duplicate copy cannot be supplied*) is a fac-simile reproduction of the original, purchased for £2,200.

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## A. & F. PEARS.

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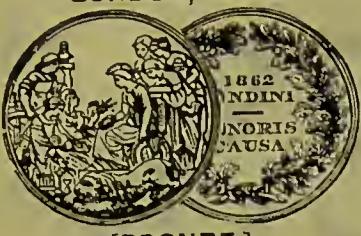
*Depots:*

LONDON: 71-75 New Oxford Street, w.c., LONDON.

NEW YORK: 365 and 367 Canal Street, NEW YORK.

MELBOURNE: 132 Collins Street West, MELBOURNE.

LONDON, 1862.



[BRONZE.]

PARIS, 1867.



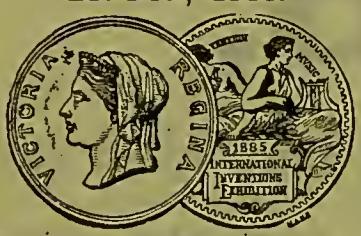
[SILVER.]

PHILADELPHIA, 1876.



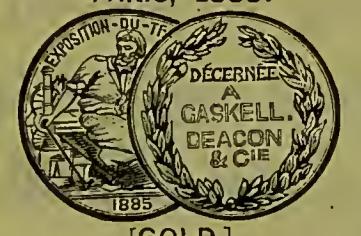
[HIGHEST AWARD.]

LONDON, 1885.



[GOLD.]

PARIS, 1885.



[GOLD.]

LIVERPOOL, 1886.



[GOLD.]

ADELAIDE, 1887.



[HIGHEST AWARD.]

# GASKELL DEACON & CO.

WIDNES,  
ENGLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## BLEACHING POWDER,

IMPROVED HIGH TEST

## BICARBONATE OF SODA

(SODÆ BICARB. PULV.),

## CRYSTAL CARBONATE

(The best preventative of Boiler Incrustation, and the purest and  
cheapest form of Washing Soda).

## REFINED ALKALI SODA ASH

From 25%  
to 58%.

## CAUSTIC SODA, 60% and 70%,

## SODA CRYSTALS,

AND

## CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS—"WOODEND WIDNES."

TELEPHONE No. 4, WIDNES.



# BICARBONATE OF SODA, REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

#### ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	97.20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	1.90
Sulphate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	trace
Chloride of Sodium	...	...	...	...	...	.035
Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	.82
Insoluble	...	...	...	...	...	nil

# PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES,  
EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers,  
Bleachers, Dyers; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

# SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

# BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.

*Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process  
(Solvay's & Mond's Patents),*

NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

The Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, vormals E. Schering, Berlin,  
**MANUFACTURERS OF SCHERING'S**

**PURE CHEMICALS**

**PARTICULARLY OF**

<b>ACID, GALLIC</b> ... ... ...	Almost white needles ... ... ...	Freely and entirely soluble in alcohol or water
" <b>PYROGALLIC</b> ... ...	Bi-sublimed, white, bulky ... ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
" <b>SALICYLIC</b> (Kolbe's)	White, powder, crystallised and dialysed	Dissolves colourless in water or alcohol; purest for medicine.
" <b>TANNIC</b> ... ... ...	Lightest crystals ... ... ...	Dissolves almost colourless in water, alcohol, and ether.
" " ... ... ...	Powder and granulated ... ... ...	Dissolves freely in water, alcohol, and ether.
<b>CELLOIDINE</b> (Patent) ... ...	Gelatine plates ... ... ...	Purest Pyroxylin; inexplosive.
<b>CHLORAL HYDRATE</b> ... ...	White cake and crystal ... ...	See Liebreich's, below.
<b>CHLORAL HYDRATE</b> (Liebreich's)	Transparent rhomboidals (facsimile of Dr. Liebreich's)	Will not decompose by age.
<b>CROTON CHLORAL</b> ... ...	Shiny crystalline scales. (Powder form most objectionable)	Free from foreign chlorides.
<b>GLYCERINE</b> ... ... ...	S.G. 1260, double distilled, brilliantly white, odourless; also lower S.G. and qualities	Free from lime, chlorides, metals; will stand severest chemical tests.
<b>IODINE</b> ... ... ...	Resublimed, fine scales ... ...	Purest.
<b>IODOFORM</b> , Absolut. ... ...	Crystals and powder of soft touch...	Purest; made by electrolysis.
<b>PARALDEHYD</b> ... ... ...	... ... ...	Absolutely purest.
<b>POTASS. BROMIDE</b> ... ...	Fine white dry regular crystals ...	Perfectly free from iodide, and the most free from chloride.
" <b>PERMANGANATE</b>	Large and small crystals ...	Chemically pure.
" <b>IODINE</b> ... ...	Fine white dry regular crystals ...	Apply Barytic and other tests. This will never change colour.
<b>SODA SALICYLATE</b> , and other Salicylates	White powder and crystals ...	Freely soluble in water and alcohol.

**H. FINZELBERG, of Andernach-on-Rhine.**

<b>ERGOTINE</b> , pure Dialysed ...	Brown colloid, purified by Dialysis	Free from all saline matter present in the ordinary Ergotine and extracts.
<b>FERRUM OXYD.</b> (5% Dialysed)	Transparent brown liquid, purified by Dialysis	Free from all saline matter. Diluted by ten times its weight of water, will stand the test of Nitrate of Silver.
<b>PEPSIN PORCI</b> (100%) ...	White, sweet, odourless powder ...	Freely soluble in water, not hygroscopic, and will not deteriorate; will dissolve (by Wittstein's test) 100 parts of white of egg and 250 parts of fibrine.

**KALLE & CO.'S**  
**PATENT JODOL AND ANTIFEBRINE.**

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS—

**A. & M. ZIMMERMANN, 6 & 7 CROSS LANE, ST. MARY-AT-HILL, E.C.**

*For Quotations, &c., apply to Wholesale and Export Drug and Chemical Houses.*

# WYLEYS & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND DRUG GRINDERS.

## WAREHOUSES, LABORATORIES, & DRUG MILLS, COVENTRY.

### COATED PILLS.

*Estimates for making and coating according to private recipes will be forwarded on application.*

Our pill department is now a most important branch of our business; and we have a large staff exclusively engaged in pill making. All mixing, cutting, rounding, nicking, &c., is accomplished with the aid of steam machinery, by which means we attain a uniformity in composition and size such as cannot be equalled by hand-work.

### WYLEYS' PEARL-COATED PILLS.

Our coating is well known as possessed of excellent keeping qualities, being thin in substance, soluble, and well adapted to retain the essential oils contained in the pill masses.

For finish, and general good appearance, they will compare most favourably with any in the market.

### WYLEYS' GELATINE-COATED OVAL PILLS.

The only oval gelatine-coated pills of English manufacture in the market. The distinctive colours of the ingredients contained within them show through the transparent covering, and our gelatine-coated pills are admirably adapted for the elegant administration of single drugs, as well as compound pill masses.

Our "Prices Current" contains an extensive list of coated pills, showing formulæ and prices, together with a number of TESTIMONIALS.

### MALTED FOOD FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS.

In addition to sending out the above article in bulk, we are supplying it in Half-pound and One Pound Cardboard Cases, ATTRACTIVE IN APPEARANCE, and labelled without Name and Address.

PRICES.—In Bulk, 42/- per cwt.; Half-pound Packages, 4/- per doz.; One Pound Packages, 7/6 (subject to Patent Medicine Discount).

### GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES. (WYLEYS) FOR USE IN CONSTIPATION.

AS FIRST INTRODUCED BY OURSELVES.

The *Lancet* says our Suppositories are "most useful and convenient additions to the *Materia Medica*."

The *British Medical Journal*.—They constitute a very convenient and portable form by which glycerine can be administered into the rectum." Ordinary (Pessary size) .. 1/6 dozen. Small, for Children.. .. 9d. ,,

### COMPRESSED PELLETS.

#### PRICES.

Ammonium Bromide ..	5 grs.	5/- per lb.
Ammonium Chloride ..	3 "	2/6 "
Antipyrin..	5 "	4/- per oz.
Antipyrin..	10 "	4/- "
Phenacetin ..	5 "	5/- "
Potassium Chlorate ..	5 "	1/8 per lb.
Potassium Chlorate and Borax 5	"	2/6 "
Potassium Bicarbonate ..	5 "	2/6 "
Potassium Bromide ..	5 "	3/6 "
Salol ..	5 "	1/6 per oz.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..	5 "	2/6 per lb.
Soda Mints, containing Sodium Bicarbonate, Ammonium Carbonate, and English Oil of Peppermint ..	5 "	3/6 "
Sulphonal ..	5 "	5/- per oz.
Voice Pellets, consisting of Chlorate of Potash, Borax, and a minute proportion of Capsicum, so as to add a slight stimulating effect ..	5 "	4/- per lb.
Voice Pellets with Cocain. Each pellet containing, in addition to Chlorate of Potash and Borax. $\frac{1}{100}$ grain Cocain ..	5 "	5/6 "
Saccharine Pellets (small). We supply these in tubes of 25 and 50, and bottles of 100 pellets; each pellet containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Saccharine and weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain only ..	3/9	5/6 8/- per doz.
Saccharine Pellets. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in each, and weighing 1 grain..	"	3/- per oz.
Saccharine Pellets. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in each, and weighing 5 grain ..	"	9d. "
Sal. Prunella ..	5 grs.	2/6 per lb.

### COMPRESSED PELLETS WITH SACCHARINE.

#### PRICES.

Ammonium Bromide ..	5 grs.	7/6 per lb.
Ammonium Chloride ..	3 "	5/- "
Potassium Chlorate ..	5 "	4/6 "
Potassium Chlorate and Borax 5	"	5/- "
Potassium Bicarbonate..	5 "	5/- "
Potassium Bromide ..	5 "	6/- "
Sodium Bicarbonate ..	5 "	5/- "
Soda Mints, containing Sodium Bicarbonate, Ammonium Carbonate, and English Oil of Peppermint ..	5 "	6/- "
Voice Pellets, consisting of Chlorate of Potash, Borax, and a minute proportion of Capsicum, so as to add a slight stimulating effect ..	5 "	6/6 "
Voice Pellets with Cocain. Each pellet containing, in addition to Chlorate of Potash and Borax. $\frac{1}{100}$ grain Cocain ..	5 "	8/- "
Sal. Prunella ..	5 "	5/- "

The above may be had either in bulk, or put up in metallic boxes, or heart-shaped bottles with white metal screw-caps. A special set of descriptive labels (without name) has been compiled for these boxes and bottles.

Concentrated Infusions and Decoctions, Granular Effervescent Preparations, Extracts, Spt. Ether. Nit., Spt. Ammon. Arom., Medicated Suppositories, Pessaries, Bougies, and Plaisters, Medico-Pharmaceutical Appliances, and all New Preparations and Medical Specialities.

### THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

(PATENTED. No. 15215.)

*Extract from "The Veterinary Journal," December, 1886.*

Messrs. Wyleys & Co. have introduced a description of horse ball which appears to possess several notable advantages which should commend it to veterinary surgeons. These advantages are related to its shape, coating, and the solubility of this coating. The shape is exactly that of an elongated conical shot, which gives it the fewest possible points of resistance to entering the pharynx and oesophagus, enabling it to pass easily into the stomach, and reducing to a minimum the possibility of accident. The coating is on Fletcher's patent principle, and being absolutely air-tight, the therapeutic properties of the remedies it envelopes remain unimpaired for any length of time; while the ball is kept sufficiently firm to retain its shape, and is yet pliant enough to adapt itself to the fingers during administration. In addition to this, the coating is so soluble that it dissolves in less than two minutes at the normal temperature of the viscera, whereby the prompt action of the medicament is ensured, a point of much importance in urgent cases. The elegance and form of the bolus is in striking contrast to the old-fashioned paper-covered article, with its flat angular ends, and its too hard or too soft consistency.

No. 4.—Alterative Balls ..	..	24/- per gross
5.—Astringent Balls ..	..	24/- "
" 12.—Condition Balls ..	..	24/- "
" 6.—Cordial Balls ..	..	24/- "
" 7.—Cough Balls ..	..	24/- "
" 16.—Cough Balls ..	..	27/- "
" 17.—Cough Balls ..	..	27/- "
" 8.—Diuretic Balls ..	..	24/- "
" 9.—Fever Balls ..	..	24/- "
" 1.—Physic Balls ..	..	24/- "
" 2.—Physic Balls ..	..	30/- "
" 3.—Physic Balls ..	..	36/- "
" 18.—Physic Balls ..	..	42/- "
" 19.—Physic Balls ..	..	48/- "
" 15.—Stimulating Balls ..	..	24/- "
" 10.—Tonic Balls ..	..	24/- "
" 11.—Tonic Balls ..	..	20/- "
" 13.—Worm Balls ..	..	30/- "
" 14.—Worm Balls ..	..	60/- "

PRIVATE FORMULÆ.—WYLEYS & CO. will be glad to prepare Patent Duraplastic Balls from private recipes. Arrangements can also be made to have the name of the Chemist upon each Ball if desired upon orders of 2 gross of assorted Balls.

*All Balls are packed in boxes of one dozen. Samples forwarded free on application.*

# CAUTION.

## LET THOSE WHOM THE CAP FITS WEAR IT.

We hear that a certain firm are offering capsules (which they say are our manufacture, and saying so deviate very widely indeed from the truth) at much lower prices than those charged by us.

The contents of the capsules in question are of a most inferior quality, and these statements, if uncontradicted, may do us much harm.

We would, therefore, ask our customers to satisfy themselves, by the simple test of comparison, of any such attempted fraud.

We fail to appreciate the compliment paid us by the fact that Capsules sold as Hooper's sell better than if called "\_\_\_\_\_".

**B. HOOPER & CO.,** Manufacturers of **CAPSULES, COMPRESSED PELLETS, &c.**

43 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

**ACID. ACETIC. B.P., ACID. ACETIC. 1·040.** Pure for Vinegar and Pickles.

**PEROXIDE of HYDROGEN,** for Bleaching Feathers, Hair, Silk, Jute, Ivory, Bone, &c.

**CRETA PRÆCIP.** Very White, Soft, and Light.

**PHOSPHORIC ACID, B.P.** strength and concentrated, Pure and Free from Arsenic.

**LIQ. FERRI PERCHLOR. FORT., B.P.** Free from Arsenic, and Soluble in Spirit.

**HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME, SODA, &c.** **CYANIDE of POTASSIUM.**

Ferri et Ammon. Cit., Ferri et Quiniæ Cit., B.P., and other Scale Preparations.

**DUNN & CO.,** Stirling Chemical Works, WEST HAM, LONDON.

# NITROGLYCERINE TABLETS

Tabellæ Nitroglycerini, B.P. 1885 (Martindale).

By authority of the Medical Council, the compilers of the British Pharmacopœia have adopted and made OFFICIAL Nitroglycerine Tablets, as manufactured by W. M. during the last ten years.

The Nitroglycerine is in a perfectly fixed solution in the Chocolate. The Tablets weigh ONLY 2½ grains each, an ounce containing about 170 doses. They are sold at the following prices:—

In Boxes, Retail ... ... ... 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

For export to hot climates, corresponding quantities are supplied in bottles.

For Hospitals and Dispensing, in Bottles, 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz. in each.

Also **CAPSULES OF IODIDE OF ETHYL,** covered with Silk, 8 in a Box, Retail, 2s. 6d.

„ „ „ **NITRITE OF AMYL,** „ „ „ 12 „ „ „ 2s. 6d.

**W. MARTINDALE,** PHARM. CHEMIST, 10 New Cavendish St., Portland Place, W.

# DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS, EDINBURGH.

# CHLOROFORM,

Prepared from Pure and Methylated Spirit.

Put up in all sizes of bottles. A strap with Name and Trade Mark of the Firm is placed over the stopper of each bottle. For Export, in bottles corked and luted (stoppers attached), and in hermetically sealed flasks when required.

N.B.—We guarantee our Chloroform prepared from **METHYLATED SPIRIT** to be **PURE CHLOROFORM**, answering all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia.

# CASCARA SAGRADA CAPSULES,

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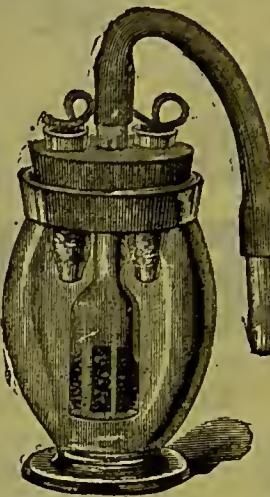
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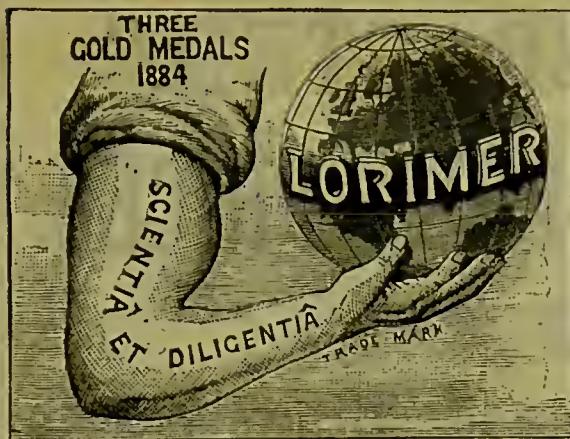
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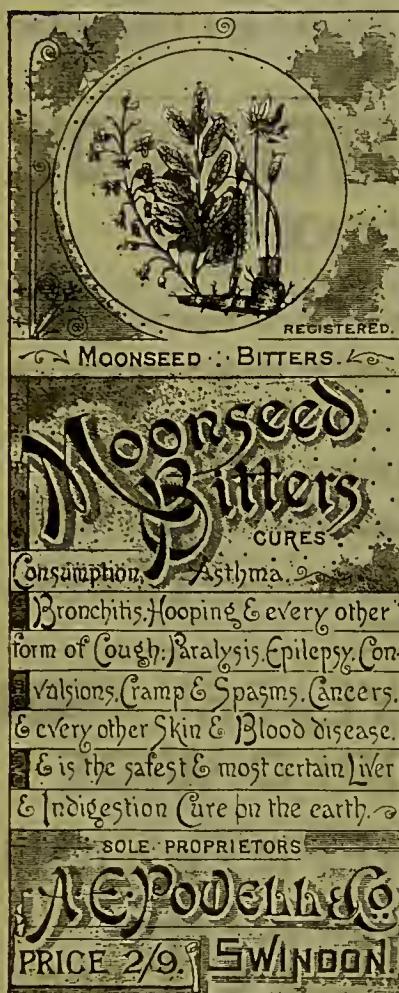
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**A. E. POWELL & CO., SWINDON.**

# WE REPLY TO OUR CRITICS.

The announcement made to the Trade through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on January 26th last immediately absorbed attention, and, as is always the case with novel movements, a little scepticism. For example, some critics tried to knock the bottom out of our scheme by saying that our goods could be obtained through ordinary channels at the ordinary rates. To that we reply that:—The scheme commenced on March 1st, when we hoped all the Wholesale Houses would have their stocks of the MOONSEED BITTERS and OINTMENT exhausted. From that date we start fair, and we shall do our very utmost to prevent cutting and protect the Trade. Recently some Chemists have, through the columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, done their best to belittle the scheme which we propose. We HAVE AN ANSWER TO EVERY CRITICISM, and here are a few:—

## What Critics say.

(1) Messrs. Powell's proposals will not help the chemist very much in solving the question as to "retail prices of patents," seeing that the large advertisers could not, if they would, adopt their methods.

(2) Messrs. Powell's method cannot be adopted by others.

(3) That traitors will kill the scheme.

## Our Reply.

We are among the largest advertisers. We have initiated the method, and if all other makers of Proprietary preparations had done the same in the early days of their success cutting would never have been heard of. What we are anxious to do now is to ensure that every bottle of Moonseed Bitters and every box of Moonseed Ointment will be sold at the full advertised prices. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole." In time all Proprietors of Patent Medicines may adopt our method. Is this not what the trade wants?

We are not particularly anxious to have our original device stolen by our rivals, but there is no reason why they should not adopt a similar scheme, and with the determined support of the trade success is certain.

Our reply to that is short. No traitor survives starvation, and those who violate the bond receive no more supplies. Traitors violated our unstamped papers, and for that reason we threw them open to the trade from June 1888 to March 1889.

We respectfully call the attention of the Drug Trade to the Terms of the Agreement as given on the opposite page, and ask their support in maintaining prices, and in extending the profitable sale of the article.

[2]

# A. E. POWELL & CO., SWINDON.

# ARMBRECHT COCA WINE

(ERYTHROXYLON COCA).

FOR FATIGUE OF MIND AND BODY.

A NEW RESTORATIVE TONIC  
OF  
VOCAL, MENTAL, AND PHYSICAL POWERS.

Particularly useful in Hot and Enervating Climates.

Trade Discount,

25 per cent.

Trade Discount,  
25 per cent.

June 28<sup>th</sup> 1887 25 New Walk Terrace York  
Dear Sir I have been delighted with the  
simples of Coca Wine which you have sent me.  
There is a minute animalcule which is disseminated by the  
heat of summer, & which reacts on the application of a  
drop of water, Armbrecht's Coca Wine has a similar  
effect in reviving & restoring the exhausted energies of  
the human economy & its sustaining & strengthening  
powers are marvellous

*Allen  
Lectures on Anatomy & Physiology  
at the late York School of Medicine*

THE RETAIL PRICE OF THIS WINE IS

4s. 6d. per Bottle, or 48s. per Dozen Box.

For sleeplessness this Wine is almost always successful, and superior to Opiates,  
Chloral, and Bromides, &c., as it produces no reaction.

ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO., 2 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square.

# Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

## IMPORTANT CAUTIONS

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD,  
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that 'Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposited to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital.'

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, 'that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection.'

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated 'that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.'

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, 'that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood.'

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,' is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.



## FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

Apothecaries' Hall,	London	Frazer & Green,	Glasgow	Morson, T., & Son,	London
Allen, Hanbury & Co.,	"	Gale & Co.,	London	Newberry & Sons,	London
Baiss Brothers,	"	Giles & Son,	Clifton	Oldham, G., & Co.,	Dublin
Banks & Richards,	"	Goulding, Meers,	Cork	Parsons & Richardson,	Leicester
Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen & Co.,	Dublin
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raines & Co.,	York
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester	Raines & Co.,	Edinburgh
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Sang & Barker,	
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
Curtis & Co.,	"	Hovenden, R., & Sons,	"	Smeeton, W.,	Leeds
Davy, M'Murdo & Co.,	"	Hunt & Co.,	Exeter	Southall & Co.,	Birmingham
Dobbin, W., & Co., Limited	Belfast	Hunt, A., & Co.,	"	Sutton, W., & Co.,	London
Drew, Barron & Co.,	London	Johnson, J. H. & S.,	Liverpool	Tomlinson, Hayward & Co.,	Lincoln
Drew, B., & Alexander,	"	Langton, W., & Co.,	London	Treacher, Hodgkinson & Co.,	London
Dunn & Company,	"	Lynch & Co.,	"	Westrup, J. B.,	Kensington
Edwards, W.,	"	Mander, Weaver,	Wolverhampton	Westwood & Hopkins,	London
Evans, Gadd & Co.,	Exeter	Marsden & Sons,	London	Woolley, James,	Manchester
Evans, Lescher & Webb,	London	Maw & Son,	"	Wyles & Brown,	Coventry
Ferris & Co.,	Bristol	Meggeson & Co.,	"	Yates & Co.,	London
Foulger, S., & Son,	London	Mackay, John, & Co.,	Edinburgh		

After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the trade at large, no Chemist can conscientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

Sold in Bottles—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Usual Discount to the Profession.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

**J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutist,**  
88 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.

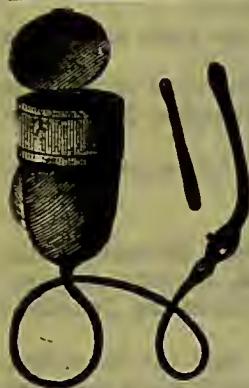
# OIL OF OLIVET

The Wonderful Remedy for NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, and all Pains, in Bottles, 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2/8, & 4/6.  
OIL OF OLIVET CO., 114 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C., or through any Wholesale House.

**ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH,**  
Inventors and Manufacturers of the  
**SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.**



TO BE HAD OF ALL SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND WHOLESALE HOUSES.



## "SCHUTZE'S HYDROSTATIC DOUCHES"

3 pint can, japanned, fitted with 6 feet black pure rubber tube and vulcanite stop-cock, with vaginal and rectum tube to plug on.

In card-board box ...	...	...	...	...	...	4/6	each.
Ditto, with 5-pint can	...	...	...	...	...	5/-	"
Ditto, fitted with additional jets for eye and ear, or nose	...	...	...	...	more	1/-	"
Travelling Douche, in shut-up tin, japanned case, fitted with stop-cock, rectum and vaginal tube ...	...	...	...	...	...	5/6	"



F. SCHUTZE & CO., SHAFESBURY HALL, 36a ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Liberal Discount to Wholesale Buyers and Shippers.

## CORN PLASTERS.

For excellent finish and carefully selected White Felt our Plasters will be found equal to the best produced; in adhesiveness and flexibility they surpass all other makes. We make them antiseptic, which is a very valuable and desirable quality.

In glass-top boxes, containing 144 Plasters. Thin 1/8, Thick 2/4 per box.

THIN (in boxes containing 12 Plasters) ... .. 2/3 per dozen boxes.

THICK " 24 " .. 4/6 " "

" 12 " .. 2/10 " "

" 24 " .. 5/8 " "

Smaller Corn Plasters (12 in a box). Thin 2/3, Thick 2/10 dozen. Plain or Arnicated.

## KID CORN PLASTERS.

Round or oval (12 in a box), 2/3 per dozen boxes. Subject to Discount.

Manufactured by

[5]

**SEABURY & JOHNSON,**

46 JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NEW YORK. MONTREAL. HAMBURG.

# DR. MOORE'S COUGH BALSAM.

The absolute Cough Cure.

The Wonder of the Age.

The Taste is Delightful.

The Effect is Magical.

Will cure any Cough.

In use over 20 years.

Thousands of Testimonials.

Of all Chemists. Stores, &c., or Post free for 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
and 2s. 3d. of

**MOORE & CO., 125 Houndsditch, LONDON.**

THE IMPROVED MUSTARD PLASTER THAT NEVER BLISTERS THE SKIN.



## COOPER'S SINAPINE MUSTARD TISSUE PAPER.

For Medical Testimonials see *Chemist and Druggist*, January 26, 1889.

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers:

**COOPER & CO.**

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

GLoucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.

Established 1863.

May be obtained of Wholesale Agents throughout the civilised world.

# BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

The Great Remedy for  
GOUT, RHEUMATISM,  
SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,  
and NEURALGIA.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

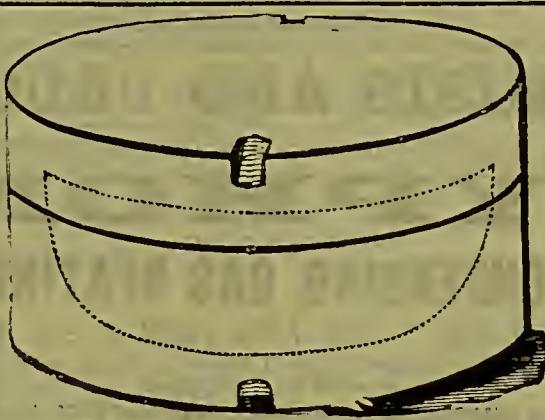
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no confinement or restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

# WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S SPECIALITIES.

WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM,  
BURLINGTON BUILDINGS,  
HEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

TOOGOOD'S  
IMPROVED PATENT  
EARTHENWARE  
COVERED POTS

*Are claimed to be the most perfect  
and convenient yet offered to the Trade.*



ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	$\frac{4}{3}$	6	8	ounces.
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	per doz.

THIN for DISPENSING—

$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	$\frac{4}{3}$	6	8	ounces.	
				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{6}{4}$	$\frac{6}{4}$	per doz.

TOOGOOD'S  
BURNT-IN POTS,  
FOR COLD CREAM, TOOTH PASTE, &c.

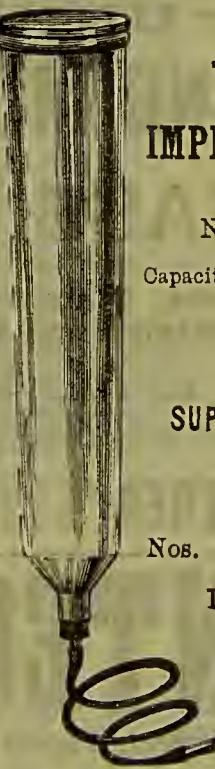
TOOGOOD'S  
GRADUATED MEASURES.

TOOGOOD'S  
BOXWOOD-TOP CORK BOTTLES

TOOGOOD'S  
MEXICAN SQUARES.

TOOGOOD'S  
CORN-SOLVENT BOTTLE.

TOOGOOD'S  
POISON BOTTLES.



TOOGOOD'S  
IMPROVED PERCOLATORS.

Nos. 1 2 3 4 5

Capacity 12 25 66 100 160 ezs.

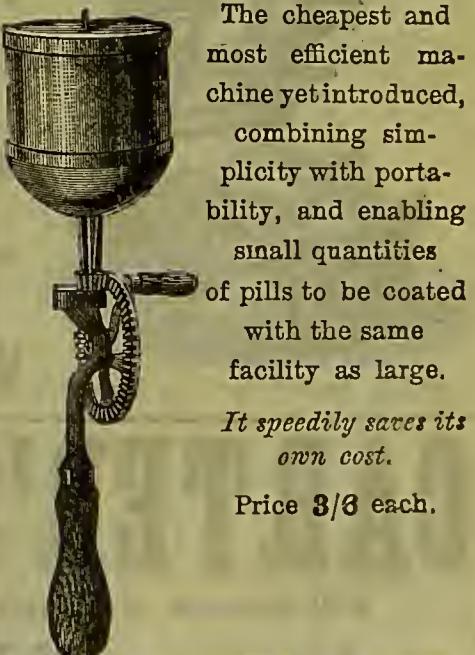
2/- 3/- 4/- 6/- 7/- each

SUPPORTS FOR ABOVE IN  
STAINED WOOD.

Nos. 1 2 3 4 5

1/8 2/8 3/8 3/8 3/8 each.

NORMAN'S  
PATENT PILL COATER



The cheapest and  
most efficient ma-  
chine yet introduced,  
combining sim-  
plicity with port-  
ability, and enabling  
small quantities  
of pills to be coated  
with the same  
facility as large.

*It speedily saves its  
own cost.*

Price 3/- each.

AUSTRALIAN AGENCY AND SAMPLE ROOM:

Mr. A. I. JOSEPH, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Telegraphic Address: "TOOGOOD LONDON."

Telephone No. 3834.

William Toogood's Price Current of Glass Bottles, Measures, Earthenware, Druggists' Sundries, &c.,  
will be forwarded post free upon application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIPPING ORDERS.



# R. H. BARRETT,

Flint Glass Bottle Works,

THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

THE HEART SCENT BOTTLE (Reg.), for Salts or Perfume.

Is most admirably adapted for pocket use, combining great beauty of design with the maximum of convenience.

Price, Plain or Fluted (in 5 GROSS lots) :—Assorted WHITE and COLOURED, 12/6 per gross.

N.B.—The Caps for these will be fitted, if desired, with indestructible washers, to resist the action of ammonia, which destroys cork in a short time.

METAL SCREW-CAPPED LIMES, in White Flint, Actinic Green, or Amber. The Best Bottle for Glycerine or Pills. Prices: 1 oz. 13/6, 2 oz. 15/-, 3 oz. 18/-, &c. per gross.

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered.

Orders may be sent to the PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"FOREFRONT LONDON."

[3]

## TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF OLARK'S PATENT

## “SYPHON”

(REGISTERED TITLE)

### HYGIENIC CONDENSING GAS HEATING STOVES.

NO FLUE REQUIRED. ARE FREE FROM SMELL OR SMOKE.

All injurious vapours are reduced to harmless liquid inside the Stove, and passed out at foot into a tray provided for that purpose.

FOR USE IN HOSPITALS, SICK CHAMBERS, BEDROOMS, HALLS, CONSERVATORIES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

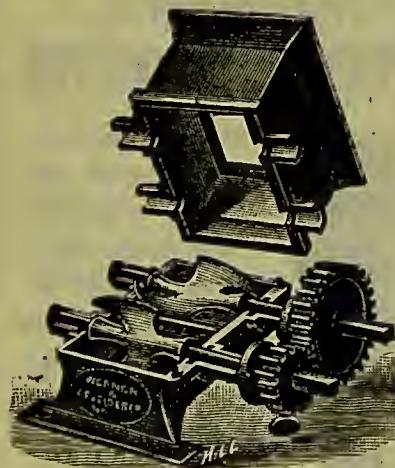
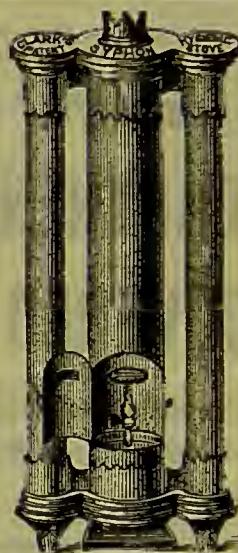
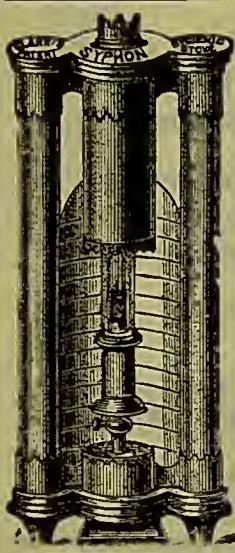
Specially suitable for patients suffering from Bronchial affections, as a moist atmosphere is obtainable when required.

FOR TERMS, PARTICULARS, AND PRICES, APPLY TO

S. CLARK & CO., Patentees & Makers, Syphon Works, Park St., Islington, LONDON, N.

Telegraphic Address:—"SYPHON STOVES LONDON."

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.



Size 3, Type I, for 1-lb. Mass.

## THE “UNIVERSAL” KNEADING AND MIXING MACHINE FOR PILL MASS MAKING,

ALSO FOR

Horse Balls, Tooth Pastes, Ointments, Soaps, Powders, and for general Mixing and Incorporating.

REPLACES WITH ADVANTAGE ALL OTHER APPLIANCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

Made in various sizes, to do from  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. up to 1 ton at a time.

WERNER & PFLEIDERER, 86 Upper Ground St., Blackfriars Bridge, LONDON, S.E.

# CARTER'S DISINTEGRATORS

Will Pulverise, Granulate, or Shred almost any Mineral, Vegetable, or Animal Substance.

NEARLY 1,300 IN USE

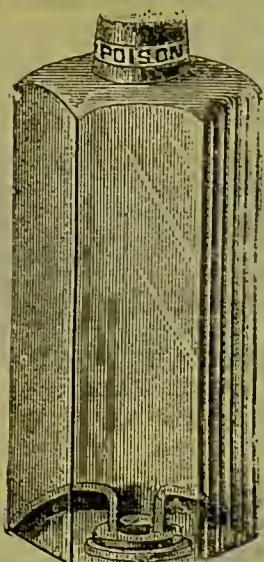
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

For Grinding Sugar, Bark, Linseed, Ginger, Pepper, Spices, Salt, &c., this Machine is invaluable. Made in 9 Sizes. Illustrated Catalogue may be obtained on application.

Samples of ANY Material will be Ground free of charge.

J. HARRISON CARTER, 82 Mark Lane, LONDON, and 3 Rue du Louvre, PARIS.

Telegraphic Address—Milling London.



# NEW POISON BOTTLE

## HERMES' PATENT.

THIS Bottle supplies a want which has long been experienced by the Trade for a reliable and inexpensive Poison Bottle. The mouth of Hermes' Patent Poison Bottle is at the bottom of the bottle, and before its contents can be poured out the bottle must be reversed; this action being so entirely novel compels the most thoughtless person to reflect as to its contents.

PRICES, PER GROSS, fitted with Boxwood-topped Corks, complete:—

3-oz., 24/-	... ...	4-oz., 26/-	... ...	6-oz., 30/-	... ...	8-oz., 34/-
-------------	---------	-------------	---------	-------------	---------	-------------

The Patentee has appointed as his Sole Manufacturers,

**E. A. HEARN & CO., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,  
381-3 KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.**

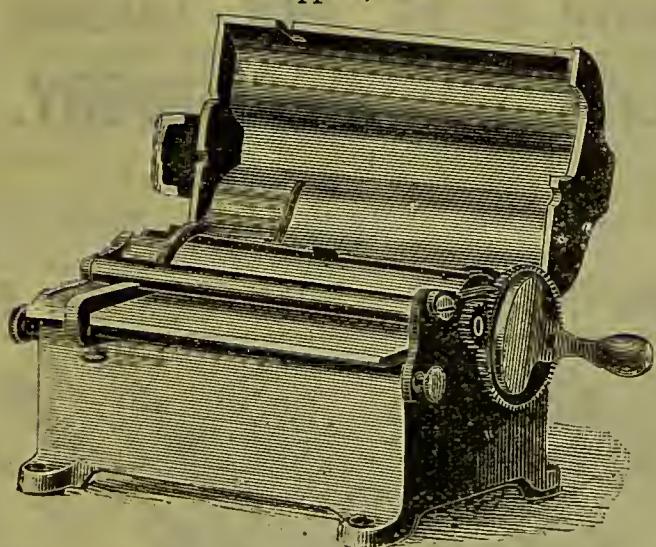
## JOHN HOLROYD & CO., LIM.

Engineers, Tool Makers, and Machinists,  
TOMLINSON ST. WORKS, HULME,  
MANCHESTER.

## MACHINES FOR MAKING COMPRESSED TABLETS.

## MACHINES FOR GUMMING

Either an entire surface or the edge only of Labels,  
Wrappers, &c.



Machines Built to Contract for Inventors and  
Merchants.

## HUNT'S BOTTLE CAPS

Pleated Paper, from 8d.  
per Gross.



LONDON:  
25 Great Windmill St., W.

Depot of DIGNE'S ENAZYMES.

## DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS

THE ISLINGTON GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY,  
153 UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON, E.C.

Will send their Special Package of Dispensing Bottles, containing as  
follows:—

	£	s.	d.
2 Gross 8-oz. Flat, at 7s. 6d.	..	..	0 15 0
2 " 8-oz. " 7s. 6d.	..	..	0 15 0
2 " 4-oz. " 6s. 6d.	..	..	0 13 0
Package	..	..	0 1 0
	£2	4	0

Carriage Free to any address in England. They are first-rate Bottles. A  
sample sent on application.

Bankers:—London and Westminster Bank. Established  
upwards of 50 years.

## DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our NEW CRYSTAL  
BLUE TINTED, being handsome colour and clear  
glass. We supply them—

3 and 4 ounce	... 7/9 per gross
6 and 8 "	... 8/9 "
I & Co. Brand.	

Sample Bottle free on application.

## I. ISAACS & CO.

25 Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, LONDON.

Established over 25 Years.

Buyers are respectfully solicited to  
compare with other Manufacturers.

**GASOGENES, SYPHONS,  
FEEDING BOTTLES,  
AND ALL KINDS OF  
BOTTLES  
CHEAPER THAN EVER.**

Price for Black-fitted Feeding Bottles  
for quantity, 37s. per gross, packed in  
one dozen cardboard boxes.

Prices can be had on application. Special  
quotations will be given for quantities.

Telegraphic Address,  
"ASSORTED LONDON."

**JULES LANG & CO.**  
(Late J. & J. LANG),  
16 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.  
25 Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth, Paris.



# BEESWAX.

W. H. B. WHITE { put up in 2-lb. parcels in cases of  
54 lbs.

The purity of these goods is certified by the following eminent chemists: S. P. Sharpless, State Assayer, Boston; J. W. Taylor, Associate of the Society of Public Analysts of Eng., Montreal, P. Q.; Edward Davies, F.C.S. and T. I. C. and C., Royal Institution. LIVERPOOL, Eng.; Bernard Dyer, D.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., Member of the Society of Public Analysts, 17 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.; Wm. T. Wenzel, Analyst and Assayer, San Francisco, Cal., and may be obtained of any of the leading Wholesale Druggists in the Northern and Midland Counties.

CRUDE BEESWAX,  
Foreign and Domestic.

CERESINE,  
Yellow and White.

PARAFFINE WAX,  
Refined, all Grades.

W. H. B. REFINED { in 2-lb. cakes in cases 130 lbs. 1-lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., and oz. cakes.

We will deliver our goods in 5-cwt. lots  
ex quay, in any city which is the Ter-  
minus of a Steamship Line throughout  
the Kingdom, without trouble or expense to  
the Buyer.

CABLE ADDRESS—"BOWDLEAR BOSTON N

OZOKERITE,  
In Bales.

CARNAUBA,  
or BRAZIL WAX.

JAPAN WAX  
in Cases.

**W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.**  
Office and Warehouse—36 CENTRAL WHARF.

# PURE SPIRITS OF WINE.

(STEAM STILLS  
ONLY.)

60 o.p., 18/9 per gall.; 56 o.p., 18/3 per gall.

(SPECIAL QUOTATIONS  
TO LARGE CONSUMERS)

**CASH WITH ORDER.**

**GEORGE PHILLIPS & CO.,** ST. ANDREW'S DISTILLERY,  
CLERKENWELL ROAD, **LONDON, E.C.**

**PURE GRAIN SPIRIT 56 O.P., B.P.... 18/5**

**Do. DO DOUBLE DISTILLED 18/9**

Cash with Order. Reductions for Larger Quantities than Two Gallons.

**SAMPLES FREE.**

**STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.**

## S.V.R. SPECIALITY FOR PERFUMERY.

This pure grain spirit, which has been thrice rectified and filtered through char-coal, is being largely used in making high-class Perfumes.

Price, 19/-, 56 o.p.; 19/6, 60 o.p. Cash with order.

Reductions for Larger Quantities than Two Gallons.

**STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.**

BURROUGHS  
Best Cale Street  
Distillery,

Methylated  
CHELSEA, Spirits  
S.W. AT LOWEST PRICES.

Best  
Miscible  
Naphtha  
FINEST WOOD NAPHTHA.  
JAMES BURROUGHS,  
LONDON, S.W.

**BOORD & SON,  
RECTIFYING DISTILLERS & WINE MERCHANTS,**

ALLHALLOWS LANE  
and  
BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, } LONDON, E.C.,

OFFER LOWEST QUOTATIONS, ON APPLICATION, FOR

**FINEST RECTIFIED SPIRITS OF WINE,**

Methylated Spirit and Finish; Finest Orange Wine, Sherries,  
and Malagas for Medicated Wines.

## NOTICE OF REDUCTION.

**METHYLATED SPIRIT**

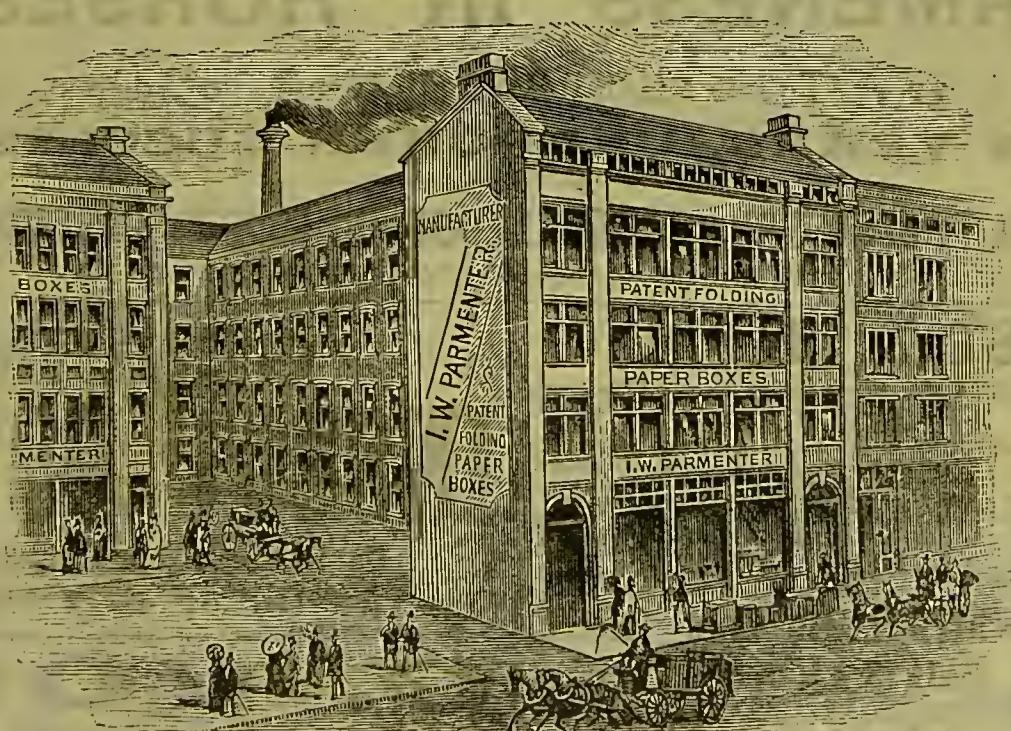
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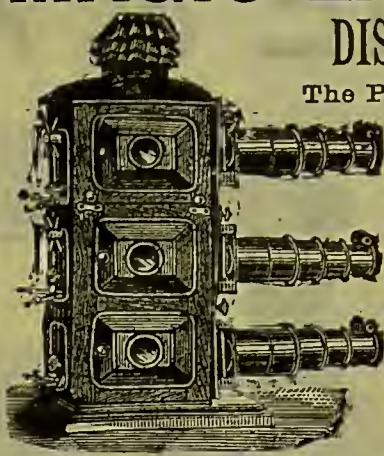
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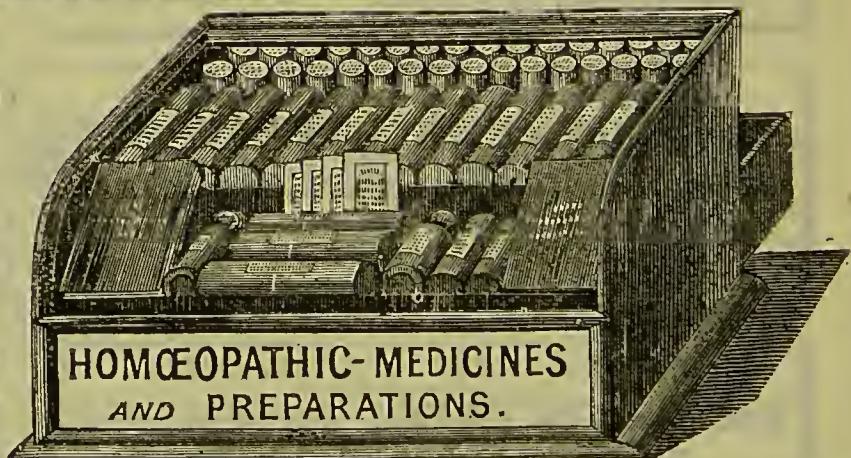
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